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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1874.

SENATE.

The morning hour having expired, the CHAIR alled up the unfinished business, being the heap transportation resolution of Mr. Windom. It was laid aside, informally, and the om. It was laid aside, informally, and the enate proceeded to the consideration of the onsular and Diplomatic appropriation bill, everal amendments were agreed to, and the ill was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. SARGENT called up the pension appropriation bill, which was read. He explained hat the total amount appropriated by the bill was $29,980,000, a decrease of $500,000 as compared with the bill of last year. The pension roll would be smaller and smaller every year, unless Congress should improperly increase it by utting on new cases. The only amendment eported by the Committee was one to fix the ee for preparing vouchers and administering oths at twenty-five cents in each case, instead of twenty cents as in the House bill.

After discussion, the amendment of the committee fixing the fee at twenty-five cents, was agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. WINDOM then called up the cheap transportation resolution submitted by him on the 12th of May, instructing the Committee on Appropriations to report amendments to he pending River and Harbor Appropriation bill, and to complete surveys and estimates for such of the improvements recommended by he Select Committee on Transportation upon he four routes indicated in the report of that committee. He said it was not his intention o go over the subject of cheap transportation gain, as the committee had fully eviewed it. His object now was o obtain an expression of the views of the Senate on the subject. The cost of these urveys would be in the neighborhood of $200,00. He came before the Senate with the firm onviction that to carry out the system of improvement recommended by the committee would reduce the cost of living to farmers and mechanics and laboring people at least fifty per cent. He believed the Committee on Transportation was correct in the conclusion that the enhanced value of lands in eight states alone would be one billion dollars, upon the completion of the improvements recommended. He hoped the resolution would meet no opposition, but be passed, so that hereafter, when the Senate should be called upon to act upon this system of improvements, it might do so with intelligence.

Mr. SCOTT submitted an amendment, as follows: "And also upon a route from the mouth of the Youghiogheny river to slackwater, up said river to its headwaters at the foot of the Alleghany mountains, thence by canal to Cumberland, intersecting there the Chesapeake and Ohio canal."

Mr. CHANDLER said he did not think the Senate of the United States had information enough before it to pass upon a resolution of the amendatory character of this. Who knew what the cost of these improvements would be? If the country should go on the next sixteen years making the rapid strides that it had made during the past sixteen years, it would have an abundance of cheap transportation from West to East.

Mr. SAULSBURY submitted an amendment as follows: "And also for a ship canal to connect the waters of Chesapeake Bay with Delaware Bay at such point as will best promote the foreign and coast-wise commerce of the country."

Mr. WINDOM said the agricultural and laboring interests of the country did not propose to wait sixteen years for that which could be completed in five or six years. Conventions all over the country had called upon Congress and demanded that it act one way or another upon this subject. He reviewed the work performed by the Transportation Committee in examining into the subject, and said that that committee, composed of nine Senators, had unanimously recommended the improvements, yet the honorable Senator from Michigan (Chandler) said, "Let us continue to investigate—go on sixteen years longer." He (Windom), for one, was not willing to wait sixteen years, and five-sixths of the people of the country were not willing to wait. The system of improvements heretofore followed, under the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, was most unwise. Small appropriations, scratching a little here and a little there, perhaps to carry the vote of a representative of some district, had amounted to nothing whatever.

The amendment of Mr. Saulsbury was rejected.

Mr. MERRIMON submitted an amendment, as follows: "And also for ascertaining by such survey whether it is practicable to construct a ship canal passing near the Atlantic seaboard from the city of New York to Galveston, in the State of Texas."

Pending the disension on the transportation resolution, the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. ORTH, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution providing for the termination of the treaty of July 17, 1858, between the United States and Belgium, which proves detrimental to American commerce. Passed.

Mr. WHEELER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate's amendments to the Army Appropriation bill. The House then proceeded to take its action thereon. All amendments affecting the decision by the various Bureaus of the War Department of claims for quartermaster's stores, &c., were non-concurred in. The bill was then sent to a conference committee.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, presented the conference report on the Navy Appropriation bill. Agreed to.

Mr. HURLBUT, from the Committee on Railroads and Canals, called up the bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river, and proceeded to explain and advocate it. The bill authorizes James B. Eads and associates to proceed in the work of deepening the channels of one of the outlets or passes of the Mississippi river into the Gulf of Mexico, to be selected by himself by permanent jetties, etc. The privileges of the bill are to be revoked unless within thirty months twenty feet of water is secured, and they may subsequently be revoked unless two additional feet of water is secured each succeeding year, until twenty-six feet of water is secured, and two additional feet within two years thereafter. When a channel of twenty-two feet has been maintained, with a clear surface width not less than six hundred feet, so that ships drawing twenty-two feet can be safely navigated and so that two ships can pass each other in safety, the government is to pay to Eads, or his legal representatives, two million dollars for each additional depth of two feet on additional million dollars, the whole cost not to exceed five million dollars. Commissioners are to be appointed by the President to examine the works, and payments are to be made on their report, and when they report that a channel of twenty-eight feet has been permanently established, an additional six million dollars is to be paid at yearly intervals.

Mr. MCCREARY, Chairman of the Committee, opposed the bill in that form, as being too much like the Sanborn contracts, and contended that engineering problems should be studied and solved by the United States Engineer Corps, and that whatever work may be decided upon shall be carried out directly by the government.

At the close of Mr. McCreary's speech, the House took a recess, the evening session to be for debate only.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 3, 1874.

SEX IN EDUCATION—ACTION OF BROOKLYN SCHOOL BOARD.

The Committee of the Board of Education, of Brooklyn, to whom was referred the report of Superintendent Fields, in regard to the evils arising from mixed classes, report that they have investigated the matter thoroughly and taken the testimony of the principals and eighty-seven teachers in nearly all of the schools of the city. They did not think it proper to say what had been testified to, but stated that they were willing to lay the original report of the Superintendent before the body, recommending its adoption after being softened in tone, and characterizing the system, instead of being grossly immoral, as pregnant with danger. The committee recommended that the Board should order the discontinuance of the co-education of sexes, except in a few cases where the Board might see fit to allow it for a year, by special permit. The report was adopted, and the mixed class as at present constituted in public schools will thus be changed.

WHOLESALE DISCHARGE OF IRON MINERS.

Four hundred men have been discharged from the iron mines at Port Oram, New Jersey, and five hundred will be discharged from the Hibernia mines next Saturday. The wages of those who are retained have been reduced to $1 25 per day, from $1 50. The falling off in demand for ore is given as the reason for the action.

ARREST OF DESPERATE MUTINEERS.

Three sailors, named Valkuen England, John Wolfe and Peter Rassman, were arrested this afternoon on the arrival of the steamer Frisia, at Hoboken, charged with mutiny. They captain charges them with leading an attack on the cabin passengers, breaking down the cabin doors and refusing to obey orders. They were finally overpowered and put in irons, and will be sent to Hamburg on Saturday for trial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Base Ball—At Chicago, Boston 11, White Stockings 10.

The Millers National Association met at St. Louis yesterday.

General Bristow will probably take charge of the Treasury Department on Friday next.

The steamers Frisia, from Hamburg, and Lafayette, from Brest, have arrived at New York.

The personal effects of the late Charles Sumner were sold at auction, in Washington yesterday.

The Illinois Press Association, by special appointment, paid their respects to the President yesterday.

The Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Indiana is in session at Lafayette.

The strike of brakemen on the Chicago and Alton Railroad continues, about one hundred standing out.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable July 15th.

The annual meeting of the Universalist Ministerial Association of Ohio commenced in Cleveland yesterday.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, lately in session at St. Louis, adjourned yesterday to meet next year at Cleveland.

Hugh J. Jewett, of the Pan Handle Road, is named as the probable successor to Peter H. Watson in the Presidency of the Erie Railroad.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of New York has accepted an invitation of the Grand Lodge of Illinois to assist in laying the corner-stone of the new United States building in Chicago.

During May, the funded debt of the city of New York, according to the Comptroller's report, increased about $3,000,000, and a half of dollars, making an increase of over eleven millions in two years and three-quarters of the reform government.

The annual meeting of the New England Press Association was held yesterday, in Boston, Mr. Danielson, of the Providence *Journal*, presiding. Following are the officers for the ensuing year: President, J. R. Hawley; Secretary and Treasurer, R. L. Pulsifer; Executive Committee, S. S. Stockwell, Samuel Bowles and Roland Worthington.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

France.

ASSEMBLY DEBATE THE ELECTION BILL—THIERS IN FAVOR OF PEACE.

PARIS, June 3.—In the Assembly to-day, the debate on the electoral bill was continued. M. Ledru Rollin made the principal speech of the setting. He denied that the Assembly had a right to alter the franchise. The present system of general elections should not be touched, nor should any other be substituted therefor. The plebiscitum, which some invoked, was a parody on universal suffrage. At this point there were loud protests from the Bonapartist benches, and cries from the Left. The noise and confusion were so great that the speaker could not be heard for some minutes. When he excitement had subsided he resumed, alluding to the failure of the majority to restore the monarchy, or even form a government. He declared that the Assembly, being powerless to constitute a monarchy, should maintain the republic, which had never been seriously tried, and he concluded by urging the speedy dissolution of the Chamber.

Ex-President Thiers to-day received a deputation of Frenchmen from Pera, and in reply to their address, said he believed in the maintenance of peace, which was in accordance with the wishes of Europe.

THE "LONDON TIMES" ON THE ALLIANCE.

LONDON, June 4.—The *Times* says the attempts at an alliance between the Centers of the French Assembly will probably fail. The Right objects to a recognition of the republic, which the Left Center considers indispensable.

England.

DERBY DAY—THE WINNING HORSE.

LONDON, June 3.—The race for the Derby stakes at Epsom to-day was won by George Frederick. Couronne de Fer came in second, and Atlantic third. There were 34 starters. The weather was favorable. The betting just before the commencement of the race was 5 to 4 against George Frederick, 4 to 1 against Couronne De Fer and 11 to 1 against Atlantic. Custance rode the winner.

Spain.

RELIEF FOR SAN SEBASTIAN.

SAN SEBASTIAN, June 3.—A reinforcement of 3,000 Republicans has reached this city.

BATTLE IMMINENT AT ESTELLA.

BAYONNE, June 3.—A battle is imminent at Estella, where the Carlists are in great force.

THE MINISTRY TO WASHINGTON.

MADRID, June 3.—The name of Senor Rascon is now mentioned in connection with the Spanish ministry at Washington.

Italy.

NO PUBLIC RECEPTION OF THE PILGRIMS.

ROME, June 3.—American and English Catholics in Rome proposed to give a public reception to the American pilgrims on their arrival here, and to make other demonstrations of sympathy, but the Pope deprecates such a display, as it might cause a disturbance. The people generally appear to be indifferent.

Germany.

APPROACHING VISIT OF THE CZAR—THAT HOHENZOLLERN CANDIDATURE.

BERLIN, June 3.—The Czar will meet the Emperor of Germany about the middle of June, at Emo. A semi-official denial is given to the reports that the candidature of a Hohenzollern Prince for the crown of Spain is to be revived.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, June 3.—Steamship Samaria, from Boston, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, June 3, 3 P. M.—Consols for money 93⅝@93⅞; account 93⅝@93⅞. 5-20s, 1865, 108; 10-40s, 105⅝; new 5s, 104; new 4½s, 105. New York Central, 94. Erie, 19. Illinois Central, 99. Tallow 40s 3d@40s 6d. Turpentine 28s 6d.

PARIS, June 3.—Rentes 59 francs 80 centimes.

FRANKFORT, June 3.—United States 5-20 bonds of 1962, 93¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 3.—Cotton tending down; middling upland 8⅝@8¾; Orleans 8⅝. Sales 10,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales. Speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard 51s. Tallow 38s. Turpentine 27s 6d@28s 6d.

ANTWERP, June 3.—Refined petroleum 28.

BROWNLOW AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

The Old War Horse Wheels Upon His Friends---No More Rights for the Negro ---Better No Education for the Whites Than Co-Education With the Blacks.

NASHVILLE, June 3.—The following is a synopsis of a letter from Senator Brownlow, published in Tuesday's Knoxville *Chronicle*, in answer to the recent attack on him by Rev. Mr. Bartlett, President of Maryville College, a mixed school. He says: "I am opposed to this Civil Rights bill, because it is an usurpation of the rights and an aggression upon all the classes of white people in my State, and section. But no feature of it is to me more odious than that it is especially burdensome to the poor white people, and in utter contempt of their rights and interests, and I am a friend of the poor white people, as I have always been. It is because I want their children educated in the public schools at the expense of those more fortunate than they, who are able to send their children to private schools, that I oppose this oppressive and abominable usurpation. The passage of this Civil Rights bill will destroy the free school system of the State, as it ought to do, for it is better to have no schools at all than such as are arbitrarily dictated under this bill. The mere threat to pass it is the greatest insult and outrage which has ever been attempted upon honest, hard-working people of small property or no property at all. The negro worshippers, who believe that a negro and white man, of the South should not have equal rights with a negro, and a politician who would sacrifice his party's needs, or in disregard of the interests of the people of the South, say to the people of the North, 'If you don't want to send your children to mixed schools; we know if Congress forces this measure it will destroy the schools; but you shall have mixed schools or none at all. The poor white trash of Massachusetts, whence Mr. Bartlett emigrated, may compel you to yield to the insolent demands of politicians, but the proud people of East Tennessee will never be driven like sheep to the slaughter pen by any class of politicians or by any political party. They will defend their rights and daily maintain them. They have always been freemen, and they will always be freemen. The whole party of the Confederacy could not subjugate them, and the small politicians and demagogues of their own political faith cannot do it. Now, Mr. Bartlett, you can rely misconception and while dodging politicians who agree with you that upon white people have no rights, and I will meet you with the honest laborers and poor men whose rights are outraged and trampled upon by this abomination. The negro now has the full protection of the laws, in other words, the same political rights with the whites. Beside this, in all Southern States he has equal facilities for education at the public expense, though he does he not pay one-tenth of one per cent. on the dollar of the taxes which are collected to support the schools. No invidious distinctions are made against him in the Southern States in the sphere of politics; the negro is amply protected and national legislation should not meddle with the educational question and be creating turmoil and bad blood when progress and good feeling are being secured. For two years the greater portion of the time of our legislators has been occupied in legislating for the negro race. Amendment after amendment to the Constitution has been adopted, and law after law for the future protection of the negro has been adopted, until he is now the political equal of the white man. Now that this has been achieved, the negro business ought to stop. The country at large is becoming disgusted with the efforts now being made to oppress the whites in the passage of a bill which is not essential to the protection of blacks. What the people and States of the South need, is to be let alone by Congress and given a little opportunity for recovering from their desolation and waste of the war. The Southern people have been whipped in the battle between sections and, except a small class of fossilized politicians and a lot of weak-minded young men who never knew battle in the middle, they accord edge and feel it. In no State is the negro deprived of full and equal protection before the law, but in several Southern States, like South Carolina, a white man has no rights which a negro is bound to respect. The Southern people have been sufficiently punished for participation in the rebellion, and instead of harassing and further humiliating them, Congress ought to extend to them a helping hand. The result of the passage of this bill will be that the school system will be destroyed at war and race prejudice, which were being rapidly obliterated, will be revived with unwonted fury; and the present generation will live to see no such favorable condition of affairs as exists at this time; a feeling of returning loyalty, which was gaining in the South, will die out, and one of hostility to the government will take its place. The mixed school bill might appropriately be termed 'a bill for the encouragement of riot and chaos in the Southern States and for the humiliation of widows and the oppression of the orphans of the South.' With my view of this question, I am glad that the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Tennessee has taken the initiatory step for the abolition of the whole common school system of the State, so that if the bill should pass, the system may be abolished without delay. In the fullest and most emphatic manner possible, I wish to see Tennessee express indignation and disgust of her people at this palpable invasion of their rights in their purely domestic relations."

FORT WAYNE.

The Charges of the Germans Against Rev. Mr. Marine---Bitter Feeling Between Germans and Americans.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., June 3, 1874.

The committee sent to Defiance yesterday, to investigate the charges against Rev. "Mr. Marine, returned to-day. They report that the offensive remarks said to have been made by Mr. Marine at the temperance meeting in Defiance, were not exaggerated. All that has been alleged against the accused was corroborated by the committee. The affair has caused a great deal of feeling between the Germans and Americans in this city, but it is hoped that no further serious trouble will grow out of it.

ELECTIONS.

New Hampshire.

WESTON ELECTED GOVERNOR BY THE LEGISLATURE.

CONCORD, N. H., June 3.—The Senate and House met in joint session this afternoon and elected, by ballot, James A. Weston, Governor for the ensuing year. The vote stood, McCutcheons 151, Weston 152.

Oregon.

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Four Pennsylvanians Killed on the Erie Railroad.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 3.—A freight train on the Erie Railway this afternoon struck a wagon at the crossing about five miles east of here. Four persons in the wagon, from Smithfield, Pa., named John Dashle, Geo. Dildine, Justin Pratt and Jane Dildine, were killed.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE YOUGHIOGHENY ROUTE.

Survey Ordered by the Senate Yesterday.

Steamboat Bill to be Reported To-Day.

Candidate for Solicitorship of the Treasury.

Sawyer Inclined to "Stick" as Assistant Treasurer.

No Payment on Old Southern Mail Contracts.

ARKANSAS INVESTIGATION BEGUN.

Currency Conference Committee Near Through.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1874.

The Youghiogheny Route.

Pending the disscussion of the resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to report amendments to the pending River and Harbor bill, making appropriations for completing the surveys and estimates for each of the four routes reported by the Select Committee on Transportation, Senator Scott succeeded in effecting the passage of an amendment providing for a route from the mouth of the Youghiogheny, to continue slack-water navigation up that stream to its headwaters at the foot of the Alleghany Mountains, thence by canal to Cumberland, thence to intersect the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. All other attempts at amendment failed. Mr. Bigley, of Pittsburgh is in the city in the interest of the Youghiogheny Canal route. He states, as a matter of cost, that the route named would require but twenty-seven millions, while that by way of the Kanawha, reported by the Committee on Transportation Routes, would cost fifty-one millions.

The Steamboat Bill.

Senator Chandler, chairman of the Committee on Commerce, if an opportunity is afforded, will report the Steamboat bill to-morrow. The bill is essentially a codification of all laws respecting the navigation of the lakes and rivers. No material changes have been made since the bill has reached the Senate. It has every prospect of a speedy passage.

Solicitorship of the Treasury.

It is understood that Mr. Robinson, the Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury at present, stands foremost in the competition for the Solicitorship, in place of Banfield. Mr. Robinson is from Massachusetts, and is said to be a competent lawyer.

Assistant Secretaryship.

Under the rule adopted by the President, when he first entered the executive office, General Bristow will be permitted to name his own Assistant Secretary. Although Sawyer seems disposed to "stick," in the face of his condemnation by the Committee on Ways and Means, the pressure of public opinion, as well as the good sense of General Bristow will, it is understood, dictate a change.

Ante-Bellum Mail Contracts.

The House Committee on Appropriations have refused to appropriate funds for the payment of Southern mail contractors before the war. The vote stood six to five. It is proposed to hold, to-morrow night, a meeting of Southern Representatives in Congress, in the interests of legislation for their section.

The Arkansas Investigating Committee heard statements to-day in the interests of the rival factions. The Baxter party denied the constitutionality of the proposed action of the committee. They also denied that they were not judges in that matter, and would obey the orders of Congress.

Currency Conference Committee.

It is said that the Currency Conference Committee have agreed on all points, except as to the retirement of greenbacks. It is thought that a compromise will be effected on thirty-seven and a half per cent. retirement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1874.

FIVE-TWENTIES TO BE CALLED IN.

Secretary Richardson to-day gave notice that the principal and account interest of the bonds below designated, known as 5-20 bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the third day of September, 1874, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day: Coupon bonds known as the third series of the Act of February 25th, 1862, dated May 1st, 1862, as follows: Coupon bonds of $50, 10,601 to 12,100, both inclusive; $100, No. 34,001 to 37,500, both inclusive; $500, No. 17,501 to 19,500, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 11,001 to 46,100 both inclusive; total $4,500,000. Registered bonds—$50, No. 1 to 1,450 both inclusive; $100, No. 10,951 to 10,990 both inclusive; $500, No. 1,051 to 6,300 both inclusive; $1,000, No. 25,051 to 26,100 both inclusive; $5,000, No. 8,101 to 8,300, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 10, 321 to 10,500, both inclusive; total, $50,000,000. Grand total, $45,000,000. United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the Loan Division of the Secretary's office, and all registered bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.

NATIONAL BREWERS' CONGRESS.

Some Beer Statistics---Immense Industries Involved---The Business Viewed from a Philanthropic Standpoint.

BOSTON, June 3.—The National Brewers' Congress met to-day. After an address of welcome by the President of the New England Association, Henry Clausen, President of the National Association, made a speech full of statistics, from which it appears that the number of barrels of fermented liquors brewed and sold in the States and Territories in the year ending June 30, 1873, was 9,910,823, being an increase over the preceding year of 910,851 barrels. This steady increase in the consumption of fermented liquors is spreading all the more against a million barrels a year. In spite of all the fanatical temperance agitations that prevailed from the pulpits and by bands of praying women, and Francis Murphy, and the National Temperance Society, it is held that there is a popular endorsement of the refreshing, invigorating and nutritious qualities of fermented liquors.

In further illustration of the large interests involved in beer manufacturing, Mr. Clausen made the following statement: Capital invested, $85,000,000; capital in malt houses, $16,767,763; capital in barley lands, $44,554,120; capital in hop lands, $4,693,960; total investment, $152,776,083. Number of persons employed in breweries, 11,138; number of persons employed in malt houses, 2,000; number of persons employed in barley culture, 35,793; number of persons employed in hop culture, 8,000; total, 56,477. Acres of land under cultivation for barley, 1,113,353; acres of land under cultivation for hops, 46,698; total, 1,163,992. In this calculation I have omitted the blacksmiths, masons, carpenters, coopers, teamsters, machinists, saloon builders and other artisans constantly employed in breweries; nor are bottlers and retailers included whose entire existence is dependent on the brewing business. Neither have I estimated those engaged in supplying production or in importing. The amount of government revenue from fermented liquors during the past ten years is $62,270,377.

Henry Clausen, of New York, was chosen Chairman of the Congress, and Frank Schlaguer, of Reading, Pa., Honorary President of the Association.

The report of the Committee on Agitation was read. It reviewed and criticised the Revenue laws, which the committee considered unnecessarily complex and unjustly discriminating against the raw material used in manufacturing beer. The report closed as follows: "Political patales of all shades will ere long, we hope, hurl all fanatical dreamers and would-be moral reformers from their midst, and may we not hope that then a new era will be inaugurated in our entire social system? That men cannot be always angels while in the flesh, is a self-evident fact and this being the case, let us not brewers of a good, wholesome beverage for their use, not abuse. Then let us use all our energies of mind and body to bring about the result which may in the end accomplish that which others have labored for in the wrong direction, namely, the reformation of the masses. As a nation we have a common interest in the abundance, were not exaggerated. All that has been alleged against the accused was corroborated by the committee. The affair has caused a great deal of feeling between the Germans and Americans in this city, but it is hoped that no further serious trouble will grow out of it.

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NATIONAL CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Opposition to Secret Societies, and Especially to Masonry---Three Hundred Delegates in Session at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 3.—The sixth annual Convention of the National Christian Association, opposed to secret societies, convened here last evening. Previous to calling the Convention to order, a session of prayer was held. In the absence of the President of the Association, Rev. Mr. Carson, of Xenia, the first Vice President, Rev. John Livingston, of Detroit, took the chair. The Recording Secretary of the Association, H. Kellogg, of Chicago, was at his post. The exercises were begun by the singing of "Coronation," followed with prayer, invoking the divine guidance upon the deliberations. Addresses were then made, urging upon members the necessity of suppressing and driving from the land, all secret organizations of whatever nature.

About three hundred delegates attended the session to-day. Professor Blanchard reported an act of incorporation under the laws of Illinois. The name adopted was "The National Christian Association," and the objects declared to be the exposure, resistance and extermination of all secret societies, Free Masonry particularly, and all other anti-Christian and anti-Republican agencies. E. J. Roberts, of Illinois, was chosen President, and the Vice Presidents-elect include John M. Roumds, of Ohio, S. B. Irvine, of Indiana, J. B. Buckhalter, of Iowa, G. W. Necoles, of Missouri, A. C. Chittenden, of Wisconsin, S. B. Allen, of Illinois, George Kipp, of Michigan, Aaron Floyd, of Pennsylvania, P. B. Chamberlain, of Washington Territory, Owen Cravatch, of Minnesota, and N. B. Blanton, of Kansas. The Committee on Political Action reported in favor of organizing the American party to carry out the object of the Association by action at the ballot-box.

YANKTON, D. T.

McCook's Murder Avenged---Wintermute Convicted of Manslaughter in the First Degree.

YANKTON, D. T., June 3.—The jury in the case of the People vs. F. P. Wintermute, for the murder of General McCook, in September last, returned a verdict this afternoon of "manslaughter in the first degree," after being out twenty-one hours. According to the laws of this Territory, this is the highest degree of homicide of which he can be convicted without having the death penalty affixed, there being but one degree of murder. The penalty for manslaughter in the first degree, is in the discretion of the Court, but cannot be less than four years' imprisonment. The counsel for Wintermute asked for a stay of proceedings until ten o'clock to-morrow, to which time the Court granted it. The verdict is a surprise to people, considered a just one, according to the testimony.

LIMA, O.

Two More Counterfeiters Arrested---A Church Trial.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., June 3, 1874.

L. B. Whitney, of the United States secret service, made a haul of two more counterfeiters to-day, at West Cairo, six miles north of Lima. This is the same place where he arrested Abe Hall, an old offender, last Saturday. These men, Leonard Eiches and Slusser, have been passing large sums of bogus money, and in sawing wood for the railroad when arrested. They were taken to Cleveland this afternoon, Whitney in charge.

Sometime since, a division occurred here in the Lutheran church between the pastor and some of the members, and finally resulted in court. An injunction was issued preventing either party from the use of the church property and the matter taken before the court for adjustment. The case is now in progress, and excites no little interest. Several ministers and professors from different points are in attendance at the trial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA.

Telegraph Operator Killed---Physician's Office Robbed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., June 3, 1874.

James Drury, telegraph operator, was killed to-day at Shenly, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, being crushed between the platform and cars.

Robbers effected an entrance through the office window of Dr. M. L. Miller last night. They carried off a large amount of value, among them a silver watch and some money. No clue to the thieves has been found.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

New York Central and Hudson River Directors.

ALBANY, June 3.—The election for directors of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company took place to-day. About $36,000,000 of stock was voted. The following ticket was elected: Directors—Cornelius Vanderbilt, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Wm. K. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, Richard F. Ranger, D. Henry Baxter, Joseph Harker, Chauncey M. Depew, Henry Keep, Charles S. Church, Chester W. Chapin, Geo. J. Whitney and Jas. M. Marvin.

Proposed Change of Grade on Grand Trunk.

MONTREAL, June 3.—The Grand Trunk Railroad authorities have decided to change the line to a narrow gauge east of Montreal in September.

Officers of Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central.

COLUMBUS, June 3.—The stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad Company held a meeting here to-day and elected B. E. Smith, President, Gordon Moodie, Secretary and Treasurer. The following persons were elected Directors: Wm. Thompson, Adam Smith, W. R. Fosdick, W. Whitlock, J. R. Walter, G. Gumel and F. R. Fowler, of Columbus; Wm. Bacon, of Cincinnati; John P. Newman, of Indiana; John Gardner, of Norwalk; J. C. Counesse, of Indiana; W. Dewhurst, J. F. Johnson, J. T. Bartlett, G. B. Wright and W. J. Jamison, of Columbus.

Officers of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Registered transfers of stock in the office of the company in this city, to-day, the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad elected the following Directors for the ensuing year: George L. Dunlap, of Iowa, A. G. Dalman, Harvey Kennedy and James R. Cowing, of New York. President, Peter A. Dey; Vice President, Hugh McCulloch; Secretary and Treasurer, F. H. Tows. Executive Committee, J. F. Tracy, William L. Scott, David Dows and F. Allen and T. H. Tows.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati.

FORT WAYNE, June 3.—At the annual meeting of the Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati Railroad, held in this city to-day, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: John M. Forbes, Boston; Samuel Hooper, Washington, George M. Baldwin, George Tyson, John W. Brooks, John A. Burnham and Horace Hunter, New York; Samuel Merrill, Indianapolis; Lucius Anderson, of Cincinnati, and E. J. Hale, of Boston.

The General Assembly.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ST. LOUIS, MONDAY MORNING, June 1, 1874.

Saturday was another bright day in the Assembly, although not so memorable as Thursday last, when we had our great *love-feast* in the reception of Dr. James H. Brookes as the unofficial representative of our Southern brethren. Dr. B. himself belongs to the "old School Synod of Missouri," which has until this year stood aloof from both the Northern and Southern Assemblies, but has finally sent delegates to the South, although without the concurrence of Dr. B. and some others. The unanimous and cordial response of the Assembly to the telegraphed invitation given great joy to the Presbyterians of this city, who have all been melted into one by the baptism of fire from the Holy Ghost, which they have been enjoying for the last few months, and which still abides with them. The action of the Assembly on this subject was also telegraphed back to the Southern Assembly by their friends here, and on Saturday it was announced to us that a Committee of Conference on the subject of reunion had been appointed by that Assembly. The announcement was received with loud applause.

But the brightness of which I spoke was the enthusiasm of the successful attempt to wipe out the debt of our Board of Home Missions. On the consolidation of the committee of sustentation with this board, it was found that the united debts of the two for the last year was about $75,000, or, with prospective receipts, over $41,000. This was a heavy burden with which the board was "loth" to enter upon its enlarged operations for the coming year. The situation was at once comprehended by a good elder from New York, Mr. James Stuart, a brother of George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, who proposed that an effort be made at once to remove this debt, and offered $1,000 himself as a beginning. The ball was thus set a rolling, and pledges began to come in so rapidly from all parts of the house that the clerks had to beg that all would not speak at once. Pledges were received of from $5,000 down to $5 from Presbyteries, churches, Sabbath schools, individuals, poor home missionaries, ladies in the gallery, &c., until, in the course of half an hour, nearly the whole amount needed was raised. Our worthy Moderator, in the midst of this exciting scene, forgot his usual gravity and seemed to have caught something of the humor of your Thomas J. Bigham on the coming in of election returns. Indeed, we all forgot the sweltering heat in the midst of this refreshing breeze which had come upon us.

As to the other doings of Saturday, I leave your readers to learn them from your telegraphic reports, which, though not the most accurate, may suffice as an outline.

The Assembly is becoming so chary of time that it refused to take Saturday afternoon for sight-seeing. The coming three days will strangle in the birth many a conceived speech, and will find us well through the mass of business which is still upon our hands. A. W.

During the present month most of the "scientific schools" of the country will hold their closing exercises.

Dealers Beware

of brands of flour represented by traveling men as being the same as my *Great White* River. The commission they get for their orders amount to a dealer's profit. T. C. Jenkins.

POLITICAL.

State.

The new Lutheran church in Williamsport will be dedicated to-day.

The Franklin county Republican convention will be held on Tuesday next.

Nine blocks are to go up immediately on the scene of the great conflagration at Wellsboro.

The Huntingdon county Republican Committee has been called to meet at Huntingdon on the 11th inst.

Ovid F. Johnson, Esq., a young lawyer, is talked of for the Democratic nomination for the Legislature from Harrisburg.

Messrs. Charles Connor, E. J. McHenry and Allen Mann, are announced in Columbia county as candidates for Representatives.

Prof. William Howard Day will contest with Mr. Child for the Republican nomination for member of the Legislature in Harrisburg.

The Republican Executive Committee of Armstrong county have fixed on Saturday, June 27, as the time for holding the primary election.

The *Enterprise* is the title of a new paper soon to be started at Hughesville, by R. A. Binslee, formerly publisher of the *Christian Work* in Williamsport.

The Beaver papers announce Hon. Wm. S. Moore, of Washington, as a candidate for re-election to Congress. Mr. Moore is the only candidate yet announced for that district.

The following notice, says the Danville *Intelligencer*, is posted on a tree below that town: "Notice. Any person or persons found taking, away, sod, or drink, from these premises, or any think else, will bee persued according to law."

The Democratic committee of Monroe county have elected Hon. C. Burnett as Senatorial and Robert R. Depue as representative delegate to the State Convention. James Place, Hon. Peter Gruver and C. S. Palmer were appointed Congressional conferees.

Hon.

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1874.

THE Republicans of the country are going extensively into the repudiation business—so far as respects Congressional backpassters, and their appeals for renomination.

THE new revenue bill, as it passed the House, provides for taxing all sales of gold and silver, bonds, stocks, &c., one-twentieth of one per cent., to be paid on the fifteenth and last days days of each month, under oath.

THE Westchester *Republican* learns that Mr. HAINES, formerly of this city, recently removed from the position of Commissioner of Customs, is about to be appointed to some other important place in the Treasury Department.

WE are not aware that Mr. Bristow has had great experience as a financier; nor do we know that such experience is in any way essential to success as Secretary of the Treasury.—*Washington Chronicle.*

It does not, at least, appear to be essential to his appointment.

BANFIELD and SAWYER have both been compelled to leave the Treasury Department, along with RICHARDSON. There was, unfortunately, but one vacancy in the Court of Claims, and hence but one of them could be provided with a new place.

COME to think about the matter, it is not at all singular that the Democrats in Congress should array themselves almost unbrokenly against the Woman's Suffrage movement. Most likely their instinct tells them that female ballots mean for them the political guillotine.

QUITE a large number of Mormon "missionaries," including a son and grandson of BRIGHAM YOUNG, sailed from New York for Europe yesterday, on proselytism intent. If Congress had done its duty promptly, the party would probably have taken a CANNON along with them.

SCHURZ dodged on the Civil Rights bill, and a few days ago he slunk away again when the woman's suffrage question came up for discussion. The "German Senator" is, undoubtedly, very brave—only his legs have an unconquerable propensity for running away with him whenever the real tug of battle comes.

ASIDE from any question of the expediency of the enactment of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, the venom with which it is assailed by the opposition, North and South, sufficiently indicates what the colored citizens of the country would have to endure under the rule of a restored Democracy.

SOUTHERN Democratic papers state that the great issue in the next political campaign in that section will be the whites *versus* the blacks. Very well; if the fire-eaters of the South are anxious to perpetuate what is termed "carpet-bag rule," they certainly can adopt no better policy than to revive the negro question.

THE corps of scientific observers appointed by the United States government to watch the transit of Venus from stations in the South Indian ocean, have sailed for their destination. The transit takes place next December, the one next previous having occurred in the year 1769, and the one next after this taking place in 2004.

THE Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company yesterday unanimously elected Colonel THOMAS A. SCOTT President of the company, vice THOMSON, deceased. Under the vigorous and comprehensive administration of this Colossus of Railroads, we shall look for a sure and steady appreciation of the stock of this important corporation.

AN INJUNCTION has been applied for in the United States District Court of Wisconsin, to restrain the Attorney General and Railway Commissioners of that State from proceeding against the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company under the new railway law, passed by the last Legislature. The question will undoubtedly be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

THE "Democratic" party has no longer an existence, as such, in Michigan. It is now called the "National Reform" party, and is made up of the same old lot of incurables as under the ancient name. But change of name does not necessarily include a change of character. A skunk might be re-christened "Cashmere Bouquet," but he would not smell any sweeter.

A CONNECTICUT paper relates a "singular" story of a citizen of that State who for fourteen years had been afflicted with deafness, caused by a large bug, which was recently removed, having gotten into his ear. This, however, is not nearly so remarkable a case as any one of a number that we could instance, concerning men who have lost all trace of intelligence and their conscience on account of a maggot in the brain.

ONE of the YOUNGER gang of cut-throats and highwaymen in Missouri is proposed as a candidate on the Democratic State ticket, at the ensuing election in that State. The present Democratic State government is incompetent to carry it, or disperse the gang; and as they are not brought to justice, and are not worse than the rebel cutthroats who are just now coming to the front in Missouri politics, the suggestion is not half so wild as, at first, blush, it would seem.

WEST and South the Democracy are beginning to respond to the nomination of EATON in Connecticut. In Indiana the foremost Congressional candidate of that party in his district, is MILLIGAN, a convicted traitor who only escaped the gallows through the mercifulness of President LINCOLN, while down in North Carolina they have nominated one of the former chiefs of the Ku-Klux Klan for the office of the Superior Court Judge. It is to be feared that the baleful fires which have scorched the land so much, have by no means gone out in the South.

LATE dispatches from Generals STANLEY and CUSTER, received at General SHERIDAN'S headquarters in Chicago, indicate that very serious trouble with the Indians is anticipated, and that it is questionable whether the troops on the Upper Missouri will be able to cope with the powerful war parties of Sioux who have abandoned their reservations. The Rees, who are stated to be the objects of attack, are peaceable, and many of them are employed as scouts. An attack on them virtually means an attack upon the forts and settlers. What these uneasy Sioux tribes need is such a trouncing as will teach them that the wisest thing they can do is to be peaceable and stick to their reservations.

MR. RICHARDSON became Secretary of the Treasury through a rigid application of the Civil Service rules. He was the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury when BOUTWELL resigned, and the President allowed the Civil Service system full swing in promoting the first man below to the vacant place above. When, however, it was found that a continuance of the same rule would promote SAWYER to RICHARDSON'S place, the President naturally hung back. That was a little too much, and Civil Service had to step aside. The Civil Service rules are beautiful, in theory; but in practice, as in RICHARDSON'S case, a dead failure. The fact that they have been abandoned, in order to prevent SAWYER'S promotion, is a strong comment on their inapplicability.

THE other day the St. Louis *Republican* published an interesting story of how its contemporary, the *Times*, illustrated the purity of the Democratic party, by swindling the city in making double charges for city advertising. The exposure was certainly discreditable enough to the latter paper; but now the *Times*, in its turn, publishes official figures to show that when, in 1870-1, the *Republican* had the city printing, the excess of lines charged and paid for, in forty-seven items only, was between ten and eleven thousand, or an average of two hundred and sixteen lines for each item. The *Times*, it should be said, is an authoritative organ of the simon-pure Democracy, whilst the *Republican* is a leading interpreter and exponent of the doctrines and principles of the "Reformers." *Par nobile fratrum.*

UNQUESTIONABLY the condition of affairs in South Carolina is bad enough at the best; but that is no reason why the Democratic press should endeavor to make it appear that the Republicans of that State are responsible for the "wholesale confiscation in Charleston county," as the recent sale of property for delinquent taxes is termed. The facts are, that the city and county of Charleston are Democratic, and that there the Democracy reigned until, as we have before shown in the COMMERCIAL, their expenditures for the city government alone netted more than the cost of the entire State government. Then the people rose up in their majesty, and turned them out of the offices; whereupon many of the whites, unwilling to pay their taxes, imposed under a Democratic administration, formed a ring, and refused to bid on the property thus offered for sale—in other words, combining to defeat the laws, and defraud the State of revenue, in a community wherein they had had continuous rule for years, and then hypocritically imputing their own acts to their political opponents. It is the very apotheosis of Bourbon effrontery.

CENTRALIZATION IS NOT A REMEDY.

The natural tendency of every man in this country who has any project of reform or change on hand seems to be, not to do anything himself or to get others to help him, but to demand the passage of a law to give it effect. He calls on Congress or the Legislature to put his project in force. The government, in the eyes of such men, must do every thing, and the people nothing. They never stop to think that this continual heaping of power upon the government, and trusting everything to it, is the sure way to centralization and despotism. When we have succeeded in putting the telegraph, the postoffice, the railroads, the whole system of transportation, the school, the church, the shop, the factory, and everything else in the hands of the government, where will we be? Either in a Commune or under a strong, paternal government from which every popular element has been eliminated.

We are reminded of this tendency by the proposition of a San Francisco reformer to put the entire business of making and selling fermented and spirituous liquors in the hands of the general government. He would have one huge government saloon in every city to retail the government's own make of ale, beer, cider and whisky. It is the easiest thing done in the world, he thinks. All that is necessary is to pass a law.

We are also further reminded of it by the lately published programme of a new party which is said to be in process of formation at Washington. Here it is:

First, a call for a Constitutional Convention to effect several changes in the fundamental laws of the United States, among which will be: (*a*) the election of President, Vice President and Senators directly by the people; (*b*) subordinating all corporations to the national government; (*c*) disallowing a special provision to any corporation; (*d*) adding largely to the authority of the general government in matters affecting transportation and the trades of the country; (*e*) making such banking provisions as will allow the general government to institute banks under its own authority.

Second, an immediate agitation for committing Congress and the nation at once to the carrying out of the scheme of the five great artificial water routes recommended by the Transportation Committee of the Senate.

Third, the construction of at least two direct freight railways, under the authority of the general government, so as to regulate the charges on the main lines of the country.

This is a wholesale change, and it is to be reached by a change in the Constitution, instead of passing a law. There are men in Congress who think that the government can do all that is here asked for under the present Constitution; but the framers of this platform concede the present lack of constitutional power to do what they want, and hence address themselves to the work of constitutional revision as the first requisite. It comes to the same thing in the end, however. Give them the constitutional amendments they ask for, and then they will endeavor to accomplish what they aim at by passing a law.

The only evidence of the existence of such a new party, yet afforded, is this published platform of its policy. There are said to be twenty members of Congress committed to it; but as no names are given, it is probable that they are either repudiated back-paysters or are ashamed of the meagreness of their array. We take it for granted nevertheless, that there are men in Congress wild enough in judgment to be captivated by such a plan as this; and that such propositions will have to be met, hereafter, and combatted.

The whole purpose, in addition, is to get rid of corporations by making the National government do their work and take their place. The railroad corporations are to be got rid of, and the government is to become the great carrier and transporter. It is to open new routes, build new roads, and become a huge transporting machine. The possession of the telegraph by the government would be the next step; and from that point onwards to the possession of absolute power the progress would be easy and certain.

With our present ideas, we can have nothing to do with such a policy. We would rather see the government curtailed of some of its powers, than see those powers enlarged and extended. We do not believe in the omnipotence of mere laws, nor do we believe in a government powerful enough to do as it pleases. Our present form of government is not all that could be desired; but we prefer to endure its ills we have under it than to fly to others we know not of. It is not worth while to jump out of the frying-pan into the fire. The tyranny of corporations is bad; but the tyranny of strong governments is worse. The world is always in danger of being governed too much, and power steals away from the many to the few, fast enough, without being aided. It is much more important, to those who believe in a republican form of government, to prevent the concentration of power than to promote it. The royal road to reform is not in making laws, but in making public sentiment; and the people who are the source of all power, will act more wisely by keeping power in their own hands than by entrusting it to a government which, although created by them, may eventually become strong enough to continue in power in spite of those who created it.

ELECTION EXPENSES.

We call the attention of all parties concerned to the following act of Assembly passed in pursuance of the Constitutional provision, to which we referred the other day, prohibiting the use of money to influence the primary meetings of the people:

That no person who shall hereafter be a candidate for nomination or for election to the Senate or House of Representatives or to any office of the judiciary, or to any State, municipal or county office in this Commonwealth shall pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, or knowingly allow it to be done by others for him, either for nomination, election or appointment, except necessary expenses as follows, to wit:

First—For printing and traveling expenses.

Second—For dissemination of information to the public.

Third—For political meetings, demonstrations and conventions.

The foregoing expenses may be incurred either in person or through other individuals, or committees of organization duly instituted for the purpose, but nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to authorize the payment of money or other valuable thing for the vote or influence of any elector, either directly or indirectly, at primary, township, general or special elections, nominating conventions, or for any corrupt purpose whatever incident to an election, and all judicial, State, county and municipal officers hereafter elected shall, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the oath prescribed by section 1, article 7 of the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

Every person violating either of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be subject to a fine not exceeding $1,000, and to imprisonment not exceeding one year, or either, at the discretion of the court.

THE newspapers of the country are all so much rejoiced over RICHARDSON'S removal from the Treasury that they look with more than ordinary favor upon BRISTOW'S appointment. He is welcomed as a great relief; and although his lack of financial experience is regarded as a drawback, his reception is marked by more than usual kindness of spirit. There is every disposition to give him a fair trial, and leave him untrammeled in making his reputation in his new position. The following, from the Baltimore *American*, is a fair specimen of the current newspaper comment on his appointment:

"The people will expect to see the Department cleared of the class of attaches and hangers-on who are parts of a system of which Messrs. Sawyer and Banfield are the chiefest ornaments and choicest products. Mr. Bristow will have the advantage of assuming the office unburdened with previous failures, and that is a great deal in these days when it has become the fashion to "vindicate" an unfaithful and incompetent official by removing him from one position to give him a better one. He has not been prominently before the public except as Solicitor-General of the Department of Justice, which office he seems to have filled with credit to himself. When there was danger of Attorney General Williams obtaining a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, the probability of Mr. Bristow being promoted to the vacancy raised the question of his capability, and it was generally conceded that he possessed the requisite qualifications. He is said to be too good a lawyer to be tricked by a Sanborn, and of too much integrity to permit himself to be used by the shrewd rascals who are forever manœuvering for a grab at the public funds. Moreover, he is reported to be an independent, fearless man, politically, and so above prostituting his high office to the meaner devices and needs of partisanship. There are other men of high reputation whose appointment might give more general satisfaction, but he deserves fair treatment at the hands of the people and the press until he has been proved to merit something different."

"HE LAUGHS best who laughs last." The Boston *Advertiser* relates what it terms "an amusing story" of a Philadelphian who met a Bostonian and remarked that Boston would be a beautiful city if it was only laid out differently—like Philadelphia, for instance. "Well," replied the Boston man, "if Boston ever becomes as dead as Philadelphia we will try to *lay it out like that city.*" This, unquestionably, was witty. But what about the satire inhering in the failure of the "Lord Clive" to secure a cargo at Boston, recently, and in the withdrawal of the Cunard line of steamships from that port to New York?

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

'Twas woman led man first astray.
Gave him the fruit forbidden;
The time has come, I say,
To lead him back to Eden.
And lead him back to Eden.

Chorpenning is around again, as lively as ever.

Heavy rains have fallen in India. This will be likely to save thousands of lives.

What is fame? "Burridge" is how the New York *Tribune* prints the name of the Governor of Illinois.

There has been no rain in Georgia for thirty-five days, and the drought is seriously affecting the crops.

The sudden sympathy of the Democratic papers with the temperance cause is very edifying, but it is very undemocratic.

A Virginia paper tells a cool story of a man who was last week frozen to death on the summit of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

On account of the depression in trade, less than half the new buildings erected in the Boston burnt district have been taken.

Shoddy "heroism." Cheney, the Mill river gate-keeper, has hired himself out to a showman to be toted around the country as a curiosity.

We are threatened with another attack of Vinnie Ream. The dead Farragut is to be set up in marble or bronze, and Vinnie is after us.

The San Joaquin Valley, in California, has been transformed by irrigation from a desert into one of the most fertile districts in the country.

Now we know why United States Senator Ferry, of Michigan, wants Mackinaw Island converted into a national park. He was born there.

The Mexican raids on the Rio Grande have been renewed. If this thing continues, Mexico will presently find Uncle Sam arrayed against it.

The failure of the British government in operating telegraph lines, should be a sufficient warning to our own government to let postal telegraphy alone.

The furniture of the late Senator Sumner's Washington residence was sold at auction yesterday. A thousand dollars was paid for one of his clocks.

The total interments of Union soldiers in all of the cemeteries of the country is 397,694. Of these the "unknown" number 141,060, and the "known" 166,604.

We notice that the New York Temperance leaders are in arms against Governor Dix. What in the world do they expect to gain by their present movement?

Woman suffrage is as sure to arrive and stay, as a mathematical axiom is certain to be correct. Each new discussion shows a nearer approach to the inevitable.

Don Piatt says: "Humor is to a newspaper what a tail is to a kite—very absurd, but very necessary to its ascension." Don has sunk a good deal of money in his *Capital.*

Recent visitors to the inundated regions of the Mississippi Valley affirm that the half has not yet been told of the real extent and degree of the destitution in those sections.

A largely attended "grasshopper convention" has just been held in Minnesota. The general opinion prevailed that a destruction of the crops this season was inevitable.

The reanimation of a dead child by a galvanic battery is the latest New Orleans romance. And the Northern papers are copying this imitation of Poe as if it were a *bona fide* narrative.

The lower branch of Congress has just passed a bill which provides that all savings banks doing business as such, and all deposits in such banks, shall be exempt from taxation.

The New York Central is now laying down new tracks, and will soon have four in operation, which Vanderbilt believes will enable him to move freight as cheap as on the Erie canal.

The fact that a number of United States officers at the most exposed frontier posts are sending their families out of harm's way, indicates that the Indian troubles are likely to prove serious.

A new line of steamers is just ready to commence its trips between New York and Venezuela. The vessels are American built, and American manned. Such a communication has long been needed.

The estimation in which San Domingo credit is held can scarcely form an argument for annexation, especially if we are required to pay her debts. Her six per cent.'s are worth only ten to twelve.

The champion conundrum of the season: Why a man who is forced to resign one office by reason of his proved incapacity, should be installed in another that is supposed to require great probity and intelligence.

Veins of silver ore have recently been discovered in the South Mountains, Virginia, in the vicinity of "White Gap," and the developments are of such a character as to lead to the expectation of highly profitable results therefrom.

PERSONAL.

It is said to be really true about Alexandrowna.

A marble-fronted and marble-hearted Chicagoan, worth a quarter million, lately tried to get a little child indicted for stealing fifty cents worth of wood.

The Mordaunt divorce case, which created so much scandal in England five years ago, and in which the Prince of Wales was implicated, is probably about to be reopened.

A Mrs. Strabaugh, of Indiana, has presented her husband with a healthy and interesting child, which, beside the head ordinarily allotted by nature, has a second one growing from the right hip.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* notes the departure for Europe of Mr. Franklin B. Gowen, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and also President of the Reading Coal and Iron Company. Mr. Gowen goes abroad to recuperate his somewhat impaired health.

Vice President Henry Wilson, who was the guest of General Kilby Smith, at Torresdale, in this State, last week, is now at home in Massachusetts. He intends soon to make a trip to the Northwest. The impression is quite general that he will never again be able to occupy the chair and preside over the deliberations of the Senate. He is nearly blind in his left eye, and the duties of presiding officer are such as to aggravate his ailment.

This is one of the Cincinnati *Commercial's* letters from the people: Mr. Editer—Will you pleas enquire to some lawyer or advortise in your paper weather I can get a devorce in this State. I find it unpossible to live eny longer with my wife. I hev been married two and may God furgive me for taking the last one 6 months ago. She is 10 year older than i and deceaved me by waring fals hair and teath, and a possetive fact her breth is so bad it rots the fals teath. izzent that cause enough afore eny court. If you print your anser mark it to X Y Z. dont print my name. Yours in hopes The crops is looking good saving we need rain badly.

Henry Ward Beecher was recently asked "What can we do for a friend for whom we have prayed a long time, and all that we can say or do only makes him more determined to have his own way?" And he makes this reply: "Nobody likes to live in an atmosphere of incessant reproof. If you want to win his heart and melt his opposition, do not darken his life by making him feel, even by your looks or air, that you are grounding over him as a miserable sinner. Make his life cheerful to him; make your own love for him a source of joy, let your piety be full of sweetness and light; show the utmost appreciation of his good qualities, and be patient. The case, as you state it, is not a very bad one." It is an entire sermon, and one of the best that ever came from even Mr. Beecher.

Thank You, Sir.

[From the West Chester American Republican.]

The Pittsburgh DAILY COMMERCIAL is a good paper. It is edited with spirit, and the tone of its editorials elevating, which is creditable to its editor, Russell Errett, Esq. The market reports of the COMMERCIAL are superior to any paper we know of in the State.

FORGERIES BY A FARMER.

His Capture After Two Year's Search—Remanded to Pennsylvania by Governor Dix.

[From the New York Times, 2d.]

A United States Government Service detective arrived here last week with a warrant from Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, for Levi Saunders, a wealthy farmer and cattle dealer at Waynesborough, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, charged with extensive forgeries on the Franklin County bank, at Chambersburg. The officers tracked him from this city to the Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, and found him boarding on the Canada side, under the name of Jarvis Stevens. The postmaster on the American side enticed him across to get a letter, and he was arrested as he was stepping off the Grand Trunk cars. He was taken to Pennsylvania under the requisition of Governor Dix, and after being fully identified was locked up in the Franklin county jail on Saturday. The prisoner has been a fugitive since 1872. He is charged, among other acts, with having forged the signatures of Simon Lecompte and J. Nicodamus, two rich Pennsylvania stock speculators, as indorsements on five checks of $2,500 each, which he drew on the Union bank, of Philadelphia, where he had an account. He passed four of the notes on the Franklin County Bank, but on presenting the fifth one, Mr. Johnson, the bank cashier, refused to discount it, because of some discrepancy in the figures. Subsequent investigation revealed all the forgeries, and also showed that Saunders had personally sent all the checks, except the four named, a day before they matured at the Union Bank. Saunders is also accused of stealing several thousand dollars belonging to an estate for which he was assignee. Detectives have been looking for him for two years.

New Publications.

PHILOSOPHERS AND FOOLS. A Study. By Julia Duhring. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is a remarkable book. It has freshness, vigor and originality particularly relishable to thoughtful people. It embodies, however, some novel views, and some that will cause quite a diversity of opinion, yet the candor and sincerity of the writer are calculated to captivate the judgment of the reader. These papers are, indeed, a study and give a clear insight into the workings of society, not its surface, but an inner view of human nature itself. It is just the kind of book that cultivated minds will enjoy. Some portions of it are of a popular type, and likely to attract a large class of readers. The author's views upon the "Woman question," are in many respects sensible and new. The table of the contents will indicate the character of this excellent work: "Philosophers and Fools," "Finding our Level," "Chief among Realities," "Voice and Language," "Who are Wicked," "Greater than Sceptres," "Man and Woman," "Antagonistic People," and "Romance versus Criticism."

PRETTY MRS. GASTON, AND OTHER STORIES. By John Esten Cooke, author of "The Virginia Comedians," etc. Published by Orange Judd Company, New York. For sale by D. P. Work, Pittsburgh.

"Pretty Mrs. Gaston" is a rather nice story, well spiced with love episodes, and all the lights and shades of romance. "Annie at the Corner," and "The Wedding at Duluth," are brief stories of the same type. The gossipy style of the book will be enjoyed by lovers of light fiction.

FIRST SERIES IN GENERAL HISTORY. By Arthur Gilman, author of "First Sips in English Literature," etc. Published by Hurd & Houghton, New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

In this "outline history," the history of each country is given in a terse and interesting style. In this concise form a vast amount of useful history, ancient and modern, is outlined, and will serve a useful purpose, for young people especially. The text is illustrated with maps and a bibliography of works on universal and natural history, which will be found a valuable guide to those who desire to pursue further historical studies. It is a work of decided merit, and ought to have a wide circulation.

JOHN ANDROSS. By Rebecca Harding Davis, author of "Waiting for the Verdict," etc. Published by Orange Judd Company, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters (of Presbyterian Book Rooms), 198 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh.

This is a romance full of startling scenes, some of them unnecessarily rough specimens of humanity. There is, however, the usual vein of love running through the story, which gives it piquancy. It is intended to represent a specific form of society, with suggestions, of course, and a "moral" to give it merit. The author has acquired quite a reputation as a writer of fiction, and has very many warm admirers.

THE SPORTSMAN'S CLUB AFLOAT. By Harry Castlemon, author of "The Gun Boat Series," etc. Published by Porter & Coates, Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

Boys love to read of daring deeds, and scenes of venture and danger. In some respects the exciting stories of venture are productive of good to boys; but in general the effect of too much reading of this character is likely to vitiate the taste and lead to a hatred for more solid matter. The story is intended to whet the appetite of boys for reading and study, and may serve a good purpose in that respect.

OUR FRED; or Seminary Life at Thurston. A Sequel to an "Old Fashioned Boy." By Martha Farquharson, authoress of "Elsie Dinsmore," etc. Published by Dodd & Mead, New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

Lovers of fun and frolic will enjoy the reading of "Our Fred," the pictures of "Seminary Life at Thurston" being especially interesting. The opening chapter gives a dainty sketch of the central figure in the group, which captivates the reader at once, and keeps his attention until he reads all about the pranks of the boys. Best of all, the tone is healthy, and is likely to leave a good impression upon young readers.

RESPONSIBILITY IN MENTAL DISEASE. By Henry Maudsley, M. D., author of "Body and Mind," etc. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., and R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This volume forms part of the "International Scientific Series" of Appleton's. It is a treatise of a practical character upon the important subject of insanity, and it is valuable in many respects. It presents very clearly the line of demarcation between sane and insane persons and the different forms of mental derangement; partial insanity, elliptic insanity, *senile dementia* and the means to prevent insanity. The chapter on "Law and Insanity" is specially important to lawyers and physicians. It is a work profound and searching, and abounds in wisdom. The author, however, evidently shows a tendency to materialism, but not sufficient to mar the philosophy of this distinguished scholar. The style is clear and simple, and the book will be read with profit even by those unlearned in science.

VICTOR'S TRIUMPH. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is a sequel to "A Beautiful Fiend," and represents all the peculiar characteristics of the author's style. The book abounding in striking incidents. Mrs. Southworth has long been a favorite with thousands of readers of fiction, and doubtless this work will have a large sale.

THE GIPSY CHIEF. By George W. M. Reynolds. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

It is thought by the admirers of this author that "The Gipsy Chief," the last production of his pen, is the best he ever wrote. He presents phases of English society with point and finish, and the dramatic power is strong.

MARGARET HAMILTON. KATE KENNEDY. WOODBOURN STRANGE. RIGHT AND LEFT. COMMON SENSE. By Mrs. C. J. Newby, author of "Married," etc. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

These novels, in paper covers, form a part of a new, cheap and popular edition of Mrs. Newby's writings. According to the views of a critic, the writings of this lady are lively and spirited, the arrangement of the plots are in good taste, characters cleverly drawn, bright in spirit and pure in tone. Those who are fond of light fiction will be interested in them.

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW. May-June, 1874. Published by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is the third number of this excellent and dignified *Review*, and, if anything, is an improvement upon the first two numbers. All the papers are able and scholarly.

FROM the Marquette *Mining Journal* of the 23d inst., we learn that the total shipments from the Lake Superior iron district for 1874, up to and including May 22, were:

ORE.	
From Marquette	26,823
From Escanaba	32,094
From L'Anse	4,447
Total ore, tons	63,360
PIG IRON.	
From Escanaba	1,510
From Marquette	97
Total pig iron, tons	1,607

Food and Digestion.

In dyspepsia the gastric juice which should dissolve the food is only formed in small quantities, and whatever may be the feeling of emptiness and weakness in such cases, the dyspeptic should eat very sparingly. To remedy the evil, the mucous membrane of the stomach, which secretes and emits the gastric fluid, should be stimulated and toned, and the best, in fact the only *sure* preparation for this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Not only does this admirable stomachic promote a sufficient and steady supply of the solvent which converts the food to the purposes of life, but it also regulates the flow of bile, controls the bowels, and has a most invigorating effect upon the nerves. The glow which the very first dose diffuses through the system is an earnest of the more permanent vitalizing effects which are produced by its persistent use. It improves the appetite, cheers the spirits, and renders the body hardy and strong.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of SIX Per Cent., compounded from the 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, Jr., H. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Pollansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

SPECIALTIES!
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.
We make a Specialty of
Sponges, Fine Hair Brushes, Combs, Pocket Books, Imported Perfumes, Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Chamois Skins and Patent Medicines.
You will always find the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of the above articles at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Cor. Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS—
ALEX. M. WATSON
Will be a candidate for the Congressional Nomination in the next Republican Convention for the Twenty-third District.
FOR CONGRESS IN TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
THOS. M. BAYNE
Will be a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.
FOR STATE SENATE, FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—
MILES S. HUMPHREYS,
Subject to decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.
FOR ASSEMBLY—
WM. C. SMYTHE,
Subject to the decision of the Republicans of Allegheny City.
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY—
E. A. MONTOOTH,
Subject to decision of Republican County Convention.
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY—
JOHN S. ROBB,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Summer Resort.
"BELMONT"
Will be opened on the 1st OF JUNE for the reception of guests. Those desiring to spend the Summer months pleasantly cannot find a more favorable place.
Apply to or address
T. W. SHOEMAKER,
EBENSBURG, PA.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL,
64 Mount Vernon Place,
BALTIMORE, Md.
THE TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, will Reopen On Thursday, 17th of September.
For Circulars apply to
Mrs. H. P. LEFEBORR,
7 ths PRINCIPAL.

A POINTED ADDRESS.

Convinced that the system of long credits and extravagant prices (a feature inseparable from the old credit and loss system) was not sound, safe, or satisfactory to either customer or merchant, we have wholly discarded it, and inaugurated a reform which invites and, we believe, merits public confidence.
The Foundation Principle,
READY MONEY.
The goods bought and sold for Ready Money.
The very smallest rate of profit charged.
The lowest price marked in plain figures on each article, and no deviation allowed.
The customer free from payments of extra profits, necessary to credit business to cover losses.
Any article not approved is immediately exchanged, altered, or another made, and if these endeavors fail, or customer prefers, the money returned in full.
Orders from the city and country executed on this basis.
INSPECTION AND TRIAL SOLICITED ON THIS RECONSTRUCTED PLAN.
Patterns sent post free. Requests should give outline of kind and price preferred.
Our Stock is the largest in the city, both in Men's and Boys' Departments, as well as in piece goods for order work.
JOHN WANAMAKER & CO,
The One-Price, Ready Money
CLOTHING HOUSE
818 & 820 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

TO THE LADIES!
A Lady just arrived from Brussels and Paris with a choice stock of
Real Laces and French Lingerie,
And offers these Goods at
European Prices.
Among my large selection are Fine French Cambric and Linen Chemises, Sewed and Embroidered by hand, for $2 25.
Hand Embroidered Yokes and Sleeves at $1 00 to $4 25.
Gowns, Drawers, Dressing Sacques, at $2 50 and up.
New Style Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Fine Point Applique Handkerchiefs, Barbes, from $3 75 up. Fine Point Applique Flouncing, one-half yard deep, at $10 00 to $12 50.
Chantilly Laces and Shawls, Point Gauze Sets.
New styles in Ties, very cheap, at the
Monongahela House, Room 73,
Until June 10th.

1874.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
Silk and Cloth Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,
AT
PALMER'S
Hat House
151 WOOD ST.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
AT
McKEE'S
THIS WEEK!
Full Stocks, Choice Goods
REAL BARGAINS.
No Such Inducements Have Been Offered!
No. 59 Market Street.

NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.

SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.

Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.

LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.

MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.
New Goods Opening Every Day.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

New Goods.
Hernani, Silk and Wool.
Hernani, Silk and Wool Striped.
Hernani, all Silk.
Camel's Hair Barege.
Ecru Batiste Linen.
Suits in various materials.
Polonaises.
Parasols and Umbrellas,
AT
White, Orr & Co.'s
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS, &C.

MILLINERY
AND
STRAW GOODS!
THE PLACE TO BUY
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Trimmed or Untrimmed Hats,
Ribbons, Flowers, Laces,
EMBROIDERIES, FEATHERS,
OR ANY OTHER
MILLINERY GOODS,
IS AT
R. H. PALMER'S,
105 MARKET STREET.
7 ths

MERCHANT TAILORS.

The Largest and Best Display
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
IS AT
HENRY SMITH & SONS'
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
98 WYLIE AVENUE.
C. A. MUHLANBRING,
Draper and Fashionable Tailor,
Has Removed to No. 28 FIFTH AVENUE.
Second Floor, Entrance No. 26.
A very fine stock and elegant assortment of the latest Spring Styles of Goods
Opened this week.
All orders promptly filled; Garments made in the most fashionable style, unequalled for cut, perfect in fit, and thoroughly made.
SPECIMEN PRICES.—Scotch Pants, $8; American Cassimere Pants, $11; Foreign Cassimere Pants, $13; Black Doeskin, $16; finest Worsted Suits, $35. Other suits according to grade. Only one price. Strictly Cash.
MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

NOTICE!
All persons paying their State and County Taxes between now and the first day of July, will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.
SAM'L. KILGORE,
COUNTY TREASURER.

NOTICE.
The citizens of Allegheny are notified to be economical in the use of water. Owing to an accident the new works will not be running for some time, and as the old machinery is not capable of supplying the city, if the present waste is allowed, all use and running of fountains is prohibited. This order will be enforced, so that there will be a supply in case of fire, and the residents of the upper portion of the city may have a supply of water.
WM. PAUL, JR.,
Superintendent of Water Works.

STATIONERY!
Bankers, Manufacturers, Merchants, Etc
ENVELOPES,
All Styles, Sizes and Colors, neatly and promptly printed to order. LETTER PRESSES, LETTER BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, of all kinds; BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, CARDS, and SHIPPING TAGS. Special inducements to persons buying in large quantities.
KERNS & HORNER,
Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Printers, corner Wood street and Sixth avenue, and No. 226 Liberty street, (New Triangular Bank Building), PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, '74.
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny.

New Dress Goods.
New Made-Up Suits for Ladies,
New Shawls, Jackets, Sacques, &c.
New Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

At $1 25, extra Bargain in Black Dress Silk, worth $1 60.
At $1 37½, and $1 50, Very

AZARD & MONTAGUE

No. 6 Broad Street,

BROKERS IN

OCK AND GOLD PRIVILEGES.

STOCK PRIVILEGES.—"$100 and commission to purchase a five-days contract, giving you the privilege of calling or delivering (at option of buyer) "100 shares of any active stock, at any time in thirty days, and "$150 to $200 for sixty days" $50 and commission will purchase an AI contract for time and terms as stocks) on $30,000 "Wall-st" gold coin. These contracts, known as "puts" and "calls," are now used by many operators in preference to speculating on a margin, as no further or outlay is incurred beyond the amount you deposit to risk. Privileges can be had from 100 shares upwards on stocks, and $10,000 and upwards on gold. For further particulars, write or send for our explanatory Circular." Settlement to be made at office of purchase, or on our delivery of the contracts to our agents or bankers in New York. All "puts" and "calls" negotiated by us are signed by members of the New York Stock Exchange, or bankers of unquestioned responsibility and credit, and will be made by permission to George D. Munroe, 68 Broadway; P. B. Veiller, 101 Wall street; D. P. Montague, of Spence, Montague & Co.; E. G. Pearl, Pearl & Co., 19 Nassau street; E. S. Monroe & Co., 5 Broad street; C. F. Bhevenort, 67 Exchange place; R. K. Cooke, New York Stock Exchange.

HAZARD & MONTAGUE,

6 Broad street, New York.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 3, 1874.

Money in the local market is in fair demand to-day, but this is largely owing to the pressure of outside borrowers, who, finding their local banks drained, have come to this city for accommodation. Bankers, other than bankers, are suspicious of commercial paper and give more attention to more permanent forms of investment, such as mortgages and local bonds. In the latter, there are not many offering, for the city is not selling Water bonds and Street Improvement bonds are rather scarce.

We, however, notice advertised in our columns, bonds of the borough of Verona, which is a thriving corporation adjoining the city, and having almost identical interests. The valuation of the borough of Verona is $1,600,000, and its total debt is $16,000; the character of the property in the place, and of the citizens, is such as to guarantee the faithful performance of any contract undertaken. In the yearly appropriations there is $1,695 set aside as a contingent fund, to meet the principal of these bonds when they mature.

A tax of one mill is levied on all property taxable for State and county purposes, for the use of the borough to meet the interest on this loan. The proceeds of this tax will yield $1,600, which is considerably more than is necessary.

The bonds are issued under an act of Assembly and an ordiniance of the borough duly approved. They have twenty years to run and bear eight per cent. interest free from all taxes. The St. Clair Banking Company are offering these bonds at par and accrued interest. As the Legislature has declined to authorize any new issues of the present bonds, there will probably be no more such bonds to be offered on this market.

After the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., it became necessary for the trustee in bankruptcy to sell the stocks belonging to the members of that firm. Among these stocks was a sufficient amount of the share capital of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States to control the company. When a sale of these stocks was made the National Life Insurance Company stock was purchased by parties in Chicago, identified with the Republic Life of that city. There has been a good deal of gossip about this transaction but it all resolves itself into this that a certain large block of stock of the National Life had to be sold and was purchased by parties living in Chicago, who are also stockholders of another Life Company. The condition of the assets of the National Life is the same prior to the sale, as they were at title to the stock only having changed. Of course many policy holders in this section of the State it is only paper that would give them as reliable information as we are obliged to get on the subject.

It is probable that the business of the Republic will be merged in that of the National.

As life insurance is based on the average mortality, the greater number of lives insured the nearer does the company come realizing the results of its calculations. The consolidation of these two great life companies gives 20,000 insured lives for the operation of the law of mortality.

The pledge of the capital stock of an insurance is a guarantee of good faith and careful management on the part of its officers, and a margin to meet any variations in the anticipated rates of mortality. In a mutual company the policy holders themselves furnish this margin out of their own pockets hoping to have it returned at some time in the shape of dividends, in a stock company the stockholders furnish this margin. In this view of the purpose of capital in a life company, the new organization stands the foremost of the life insurance companies of this country.

By the consolidation of the two companies there will be a large saving in expenses. The combined expenses of the companies before the consolidation were $286,635 per annum—these were expenses other than taxes, medical fees, commissions which are properly chargeable to the conduct of the business, which sum includes, and is chiefly made up of, salaries, rents, advertising, expenses of establishing and maintaining agencies, etc. Most of these are of such a nature that the consolidation of the companies will stop them entirely. The remainder will be reduced fully one-half. If we say, then, that the reduction will be, in the aggregate, 6¾ per cent., we have an annual saving of 191,090, which upon the present business will be perpetual. This is an annuity, the present value of only a ten years' purchase of which, at 6 per cents, is $1,250,950. If there is this reduction of expenses any indication of insecurity, we fail to see it.

After carefully going over the whole ground, we think that the policy holders of both of the companies will find that the union of these two companies will be fruitful of good results to all concerned.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

June 3, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
U. S. 6's, 1881	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. 5's, 1881	116		116			116
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	121¼		121¼			121½
5-20's, 1862	117		117			117
5-20's, 1864	117		118			118⅛
5-20's, 1865	117⅞		117⅞			117⅞
5-20's, 1865, new	119⅛		119⅛	117⅞		119⅛
5-20's, 1867	120½		120½			120½
5-20's, 1867, registered	120½		120½	119½		120½
5-20's, 1868	120¼		120⅝			120⅝
6-40's	114⅝		114⅝			114⅝
6-40's, coupons	114⅝		114⅝	114⅝		114⅝
Currency 6's	124½		124½			124½
New 5's per cents	113		113			
Western Union Tel	72¾	71⅞	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
Pacific Mail	42¼	41⅞	42	41⅞		41⅞
Adams Express		103		104		
Wells-Fargo Express	76	76		76		
American Express		63¾		64		
United States Express		67		67		67
New York Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97		
Erie	35¾	35¾		35¾	35⅝	35⅝
Michigan Central	91⅞	92		91¾		
Michigan Southern	71¾	72	71¾	71¾	71⅝	71¾
Illinois Central		96½				
Cleveland and Pittsburg	97¼	97¼		97¼		
Chicago & Northwestern	39¼	39½	39⅛	38¾	39¼	38⅝
Do. preferred	86½	86½		86	86¼	86¼
Rock Island	96	96		95¾	96¼	96¼
St. Paul, common	32¾	32¾	32¾	32½	32¾	32¾
Do. preferred	57¾	57¾		57		57
Wabash, common	35⅛	35⅛	35¼		35⅝	35¼
Fort Wayne	100				100	
Ohio & Mississippi	29¼		29¼	29⅛	29¼	29¼
Union Pacific	26¼			25¾	25⅝	25⅝
Chicago & Alton	101			101		101
Boston, Hartford & Erie				1¼		
Harlem	126⅛	126				
C., C. & I. C.	18¾	18¾		18½		18¾
Tenn. Statebonds, old		81				
Do. new		81				
Missouri 6's		97			97	

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 95 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	48	48½
Pennsylvania scrip	100¾	
Reading	36¾	36⅞
United Companies of New Jersey	125	125½
Lehigh Valley	60¾	61
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-3/10	77	80
Central Transportation Company		42¾
Empire Transportation Company	53	54

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1874.

A moderately active business was transacted by the wholesale dealers of this city to-day, although trade is not fully up to the mark of former seasons. Flour was moderately active and wholesale grocers reported a good business. Grain was exceedingly dull, and outside of a light jobbing trade, there was little done by any of the grain dealers. In other departments of trade the volume of business was somewhat below the average.

Changes in prices are numerous, but the only important alterations are in butter, which is about 2@3c lower, and in potatoes which have fallen off about 10@15c ₱ bushel, making a total decline in the past week of fully 50c ₱ bushel. The grain market is so unsettled that it is difficult to state exact figures. Some parties are quoting wheat at a decline of 1c from yesterday's quotations, and others are quoting corn 4@5c lower, with one sale made at the low figures. In both corn and wheat, however, other dealers still hold to former quotations, and we note sales made to-day at yesterday's rates. We are of the opinion, however, that there has been a decline of about 5c in wheat, and 2@4c in corn. Other grains are unchanged.

We note the arrival of the first new wheat of the season at St. Louis, from Panola county, Mississippi, which was sold at auction on 'Change on Monday for three dollars per bushel.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce, by rail and river, since our last:

Flour, bbls	750	Cheese, lbs	780
Corn, sks	4,050	Butter, pkgs	54
Oats, sks	4,050	Butter, tubs	25
Bacon, pcs	1,087		
Potatoes, bus	1,440		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce, during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	8,712	6,932	15,344
Apples, bbls	279	373	652
Cheese, boxs	1,147	2,067	3,214
Corn, sks	10,150	6,176	16,326
Wheat, sks	9,360	6,176	11,436
Barley, sks	397	275	673
Rye, sks	220	272	382
Oats, sks	16,250	15,329	32,154
Butter, pkgs	301	232	433
Bacon, pcs		2,902	3,902
Bacon, lcs	464	285	747

The following are the quotations for wholesale transactions unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers charge advance rates.

APPLE BUTTER—Prime 8c ₱ gal; fair to good 6@7c.

ASHES—Pull trade and light demand. Soda ashes, refined 4½@4¾c; common 3½@4c; black lead or arsenic 8c; potash 9c; pearls 10c.

ALES—X @0 00 ₱ bbl; XX, $10 00 ₱ bbl; India ale $11 00 ₱ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gals, $24 00@25 00; bbls, 41 gals, $40 00@41 00; hhds, 68 gals, $52 50@55 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $30 75. Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 4 doz bottles, $2 75@3 00 ₱ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $2 75@3 00 ₱ doz; Guinness' stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $2 75@3 00 ₱ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale, $1 75 ₱ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 ₱ doz.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Prices are unchanged, and trade is moderately active. We quote as follows: Canvassed hams ₱ ₱, 14c; shoulders, canvassed, ₱ ₱, 9@9½c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, ₱ ₱, 12c; dried beef, canvassed, 17c; beef tongues, do, ₱ doz, $7 00; bacon shoulders, ₱ ₱, 8½@; rib sides, do, 10½c; short rib sides, do, 11¾c; clear sides, do, 11¾c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $19 50; prime leaf lard, in tierces, ₱ ₱, 12¾c; refined for summer use, in tierces, 10, 12¼c; ₱ bbls, 10¾c; buckets, do, 13¾c; in 3 ₱ caddies, do, 14c; in 5 ₱ caddies, do, 13¾c; in 2 ₱ pails, do, 14c; in 5 ₱ pails, do, 13¾c; in 2 ₱ pails, do, 14¾c; ham sausage, ₱ ₱, 10c; lard oil, extra winter strained, ₱ gallon, 85c; summer, 75c.

BUTTER—The market for butter is weak, and with a strong downward tendency, caused by the warm weather, and the rather large stocks on the market. We quote choice at 20c ₱ ₱; prime 16@18c; good 14@15c; common to fair 10@12c.

BEANS—Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 35@2 40; fair to good $2 00@2 25; choice $2 50@2 75.

BROOM-CORN—We quote as follows: Common $2 75@3 00 ₱ doz; medium $2 25@2 50; good $2 75@3 25; choice $3 50@3 75; extra $4 00; carpet brooms $4 00@4 25; whisks $1 50@1 75 ₱ doz.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales as follows: ¼ ₱ cans $1 50 per doz; ½ ₱ cans, $3 00; 1 ₱ cans $5; 5 ₱ cans $27 00; 10 ₱ boxes 40c ₱ ₱.

CANNED GOODS—The market is reported tolerably active. Fruits in syrups—2¼ ₱s. California apricots, ₱ dozen $3 00; 2 ₱s blackberries, $2 10; 2 ₱s Winslow's blackberries, $2 50; 2 ₱s red cherries, $2 75; 2 ₱s grapes, $2 10; 2 ₱s gooseberries, $2 10; 2 ₱s green gages, $3 50; 2 ₱s egg plums, $3 50; 2 ₱s damson plums, $2 10; 3 ₱s peaches, $2 25; 2 ₱s peaches, $2 35; 3 ₱s pie peaches, $2 25; 2 ₱s California pie pears, $3 00; 2 ₱s Bartlett pears, $2 75; 2 ₱s pears, $2 25; 2 ₱s pine apple, $2 25; 2 ₱s orange quinces, $2 25; 2 ₱s raspberries, $2 00; 2 ₱s strawberries, $2 50. Vegetables—2 ₱s triumph asparagus, ₱ doz, $4 50; 2 ₱s Winslow's green beans, $2 00; 2 ₱s string beans, $1 80; 2 ₱s Winslow's green corn, $2 65; 2 ₱s Yarmouth sugar corn, $2 65; 2 ₱s Baltimore corn, $2 00; 2 ₱s pumpkin, $1 35; 2 ₱s marrowfat green peas, $2 60; 2 ₱s green peas, $2 00; 3 ₱s tomatoes $2 25; 2 ₱s Baltimore tomatoes, $1 75. Oyster, salmon, mackerel oyster and clams. 1 ₱ Winslow's lobsters, ₱ dozen, $2 25; 2 ₱s Winslow's lobsters, $3 00; 1 ₱s California fresh salmon, $4 50; 2 ₱s Winslow's spiced salmon, $3 50; 2 ₱s Winslow's spiced salmon, $6 50; 2 ₱s Winslow's fresh mackerel, $2 50; 2 ₱s oyster, $1 60; 2 ₱s oyster, $1 20; 2 ₱s oyster, $1 40; 2 ₱s oyster, $1 60; 2 ₱s oyster, $1 80; 2 ₱s oyster, $2 00; 2 ₱s oyster, light, $1 65; 1 ₱ spiced oysters, $1 20; 2 ₱s spiced oysters, lunch, $2 75; 1 ₱s cherry stone clams, $2 50; 2 ₱s cherry stone clams, $3 50.

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 18@23c ₱ gallon; in car lots at the usual deduction.

COTTON GOODS—Penn Mill No. 1, 4-4 sheeting at 11c; Nonatook 10½c; Pittsburgh family 10c; Juniata B, fine, 9½c; Penn Mill 2 bushel bags 28c; do 2½, 42c; white cotton chain 36c; do colored 38c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 30c.

COTTON TIES—Bundle ropes and iron ties, bales 10@11c ₱ ₱; cleat sides 10@10½c; ribbed sides 8½@9c; shoulders 7@7½c. Country baled 2c below to quality.

CHEESE—Is steady, with very active transactions. We note the receipt of 2,067 boxes yesterday by rail and river, and the last two week's import of cheese has been 3,214 boxes. The demand has been fully up to this large supply, and prices continue steady. We quote Ohio factory at 13c ₱ ₱. Western Reserve Dairy 12@13c; Switzer 14@16c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $4 50@6 00.

CRACKERS—We quote as follows: Lemon biscuit at 11c; ginger snaps 12c; oyster crackers 6½c; soda crackers 6½c; sugar crackers 8½@9½c; butter crackers 6½c; water crackers 6½c ₱ ₱.

CRANBERRIES—Are quoted at $18 00@20 00 ₱ barrel.

CORDIALS—Penn Mill A No. 1, 4-4 sheeting at 11c; Nonatook 10½c; Pittsburgh family 10c; Juniata B, fine, 9½c; Penn Mill 2 bus bags 36c; do 2½, 42c; white chain 36c; do colored 38c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 30c.

CANDLES—Sperm, 45@50c; adamantine, firm, 13½@14c; ₱ ₱; clear sides, 10@10½c; ribbed sides 8½@9c; shoulders 7@7½c. Country lard 2c below to quality.

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CURRANTS—Are quoted at 9c ₱ ₱; cleaned 10c; cleaned and washed 11c; choice 12c; extra choice 13c; fancy 14c ₱ ₱.

CIDER—Is quoted at $5 00@6 00 ₱ barrel.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, choice new are quoted at 11@12c ₱ ₱; choice peaches 13c ₱ ₱; mixed 7@9c; blackberries, choice, 13c ₱ ₱.

EGGS—The market for eggs is firm and tending upward. We quote at 16c ₱ ₱ doz., with some dealers holding at 17c.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1 ₱ ₱, 50c; No. 2 ₱ ₱, 40c.

FISH—The market is rather dull on some goods and active on others. Sales No. 1 extra mess mackerel, $21 00 ₱ bbl; No. 1 mess do, $20 00; extra No. 1 shore mackerel $23 00; extra No. 1 mackerel $19 00; No. 2 mackerel $17 50; No. 2 bay mackerel not held at $15 00 ₱ bbl. New No. 3 mackerel $14 25. Georges codfish $6 50 ₱ 100; medium do $5 00; Lake trout $7 50; white fish $5 50 ₱ bbl; trout $5 50 ₱ bbl; Potomac herring, bbls $6 75; hlf bbls $3 63; Potomac shad, hf bbls $6 00; Burlington herring, single crate, $4 75. Quotations on half bbls size for extra packing is charged.

FLOUR—The flour market was fairly active to-day, with no changes in quotations, which are as follows: Ionia ₱ 00@0 00 ₱ bbl; straight red winter wheat $7 50@7 75; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin ₱ 00@0 00 ₱ bbl; straight white spring $7 25@7 50; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; Corn meal $5 00; oat meal $3 00@4 00 ₱ bbl.

GROCERIES—The demand for groceries was reported by leading houses to be in state of tolerable activity. We note a change in refined sugars, which consists of an advance of ¼c on all grades. Revised prices are as follows:

Green Coffees—Fancy 27c; choice 26c; prime 25c; good 24c; Java 35c ₱ ₱.

Roasted Coffees—Roasted Rio coffee, in papers, is quoted at 29c; loose 27½c. Roasted Java 40c ₱ ₱.

Sugars—The market for refined sugars is strong, tending upward. We quote as follows: Standard extra C, 10c; standard A, 10½c; Standard A, 10¾c; Standard hards, 11c; Franklin No. 2, extra, 9¾c; American extra C, 9c.

Tobacco—Plug, 30@60c; fine cut and pounder 50c@1 25 ₱ ₱; Imperial 50c@1 00 ₱ ₱; Japan 35c @ $1 00 ₱ ₱; Oolong 25@85c ₱ ₱; fancy $1 00 ₱ ₱; Souchong 25@85c ₱ ₱.

Molasses—Strictly choice New Orleans 88c; fair to good 80c; off grades 60@75c ₱ gal.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c, as to quality.

Rice—Carolina, 9@9½c; Patna 8@8½c; Rangoon 8c.

Raisins—Layers $3 25 ₱ box; valentias 13@16c ₱ ₱; currants 7½@8c ₱ ₱; prunes 13½@14c ₱ ₱.

GRAIN—The marked feature of to-day's transactions in grain was the unsettled character of all the leading cereals, wheat, oats and corn. Wheat was dull and tending downward, with a large amount in stock, and buyers holding off. We heard of ₱ 30 being bid for red winter, which was, of course, below the market, as a sale was not made. The nearest consumer at a quotable decline of about 5@6c in wheat, and red winter ranges at about $1 30@1 40. Corn is very unsettled, and there is a wide difference in the views of dealers. We quote shelled at 73@74c ₱ bushel and ear at 70@71c, but quotations are made with a range of 2c, both above and below these figures. Oats are also unsettled at 60@62c for white and 58@59c for mixed. Rye and barley are nominal. Outside of a moderate jobbing trade at former quotations, transactions were very limited. We report the following sales:

					Per bushel.
1 car	in	wheat	and	red	wheat	$1 45
2 car	loads	shelled	corn,	free	in	elevator	70
		country	trade			70 c
½ car	white	oats,	in	elevator	60 c
1 car	white	oats,	in	elevator	61 c

HAY AND STRAW—The supply is free and prices are tending downward. We quote at $25 00@28 00 ₱ ton from store, and $23 00@24 00 on the wharf. Wagon hay on the Allegheny market was quoted at $28 00@30 00 for No. 1 timothy; No. 2, $26 00@28 00; common to good $22 00@23 00. Straw is quoted at $15 00@17 00 ₱ ton.

HONEY—Clover 35c ₱ ₱; buckwheat blossom 25c.

HOMINY—Quotations are at $5 00 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—Market firm and higher. No. 1 winter strained 82@85c ₱ gal; summer 80@90c; No. 2, 70@75c.

MILL FEED—Market dull; we note a decline in bran to $1 10@1 20, at the close, offerings at these rates. Middlings $1 40@1 50; oil meal $1 90@2 00. Chopped feed $1 70@1 85 ₱ bushel.

ONIONS—Bermudas, $2 50@2 75 ₱ box.

PAPERS—Ruling papers 40@8c ₱ ₱, as to quality; Manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; bag wrapping 4½@5½c; felt papers 6@44½c; straw news 40@11c; rag news 12½@13c; book papers 15 @23c ₱ ₱.

POTATOES—The market is exceedingly weak, and old potatoes are becoming rather unpopular among buyers. As there is considerable stock, holders are ready to make large concessions. We quote peachblows from store at $1 25@1 30 ₱ bushel; on track $1 10@1 15. We hear of offerings of mixed, in car lots on track at $1 00. This shows a decline in about ten days of 50@60c ₱ bushel. New potatoes are quoted at $4 50@5 00 ₱ bbl.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at 6c ₱ gross.

SALERATUS—Quoted at 3c ₱ ₱ and woolen at 4c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, in bbl, $1 60; jobbing lots at $1 80@1 85.

STRAWBERRIES—Are in rather light supply, and sell readily at 20c ₱ quart wholesale.

TURNIPS—Sales at $1 25@1 50 ₱ bbl.

TALLOW—Sales at 7c ₱ ₱ for prime and 6½c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

WHISKY—The market is firm with an upward tendency. We quote highwines at $1 06 @1 01 ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The market, so far as it can be quoted at the present early stage, is firm. We note a purchase of 2,000 ₱s of choice tub washed at 44c. From this we consider that the present firmness is due rather to a bull movement originating in New York, than to any permanent causes. We quote: Fleece, washed, 40@42c ₱ ₱; tub washed 43@45c; unwashed 28@30c; coarse stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $2 75@3 00 ₱ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale, $1 75 ₱ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 ₱ doz.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Prices are unchanged, and trade is moderately active. We quote as follows: Canvassed hams ₱ ₱, 14c; shoulders, canvassed, ₱ ₱, 9@9½c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, ₱ ₱, 12c; dried beef, canvassed, 17c; beef tongues, do, ₱ doz, $7 00; bacon shoulders, ₱ ₱, 8½@; rib sides, do, 10½c; short rib sides, do, 11¾c; clear sides, do, 11¾c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $19 50; prime leaf lard, in tierces, ₱ ₱, 12¾c; refined for summer use, in tierces, 10, 12¼c; ₱ bbls, 10¾c; buckets, do, 13¾c; in 3 ₱ caddies, do, 14c; in 5 ₱ caddies, do, 13¾c; in 2 ₱ pails, do, 14c; in 5 ₱ pails, do, 13¾c; ham sausage, ₱ ₱, 10c; lard oil, extra winter strained, ₱ gallon, 85c; summer, 75c.

BUTTER—The market for butter is weak, and with a strong downward tendency, caused by the warm weather, and the rather large stocks on the market. We quote choice at 20c ₱ ₱; prime 16@18c; good 14@15c; common to fair 10@12c.

BEANS—Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 35@2 40; fair to good $2 00@2 25; choice $2 50@2 75.

BROOM-CORN—We quote as follows: Common $2 75@3 00 ₱ doz; medium $2 25@2 50; good $2 75@3 25; choice $3 50@3 75; extra $4 00; carpet brooms $4 00@4 25; whisks $1 50@1 75 ₱ doz.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales as follows: ¼ ₱ cans $1 50 per doz; ½ ₱ cans, $3 00; 1 ₱ cans $5; 5 ₱ cans $27 00; 10 ₱ boxes 40c ₱ ₱.

CANNED GOODS—The market is reported tolerably active. Fruits in syrups—2¼ ₱s. California apricots, ₱ dozen $3 00; 2 ₱s blackberries, $2 10; 2 ₱s Winslow's blackberries, $2 50; 2 ₱s red cherries, $2 75; 2 ₱s grapes, $2 10; 2 ₱s gooseberries, $2 10; 2 ₱s green gages, $3 50; 2 ₱s egg plums, $3 50; 2 ₱s damson plums, $2 10; 3 ₱s peaches, $2 25; 2 ₱s peaches, $2 35; 3 ₱s pie peaches, $2 25; 2 ₱s California pie pears, $3 00; 2 ₱s Bartlett pears, $2 75; 2 ₱s pears, $2 25; 2 ₱s pine apple, $2 25; 2 ₱s orange quinces, $2 25; 2 ₱s raspberries, $2 00; 2 ₱s strawberries, $2 50. Vegetables—2 ₱s triumph asparagus, ₱ doz, $4 50; 2 ₱s Winslow's green beans, $2 00; 2 ₱s string beans, $1 80; 2 ₱s Winslow's green corn, $2 65; 2 ₱s Baltimore corn, $2 00; 2 ₱s pumpkin, $1 35; 2 ₱s marrowfat green peas, $2 60; 2 ₱s green peas, $2 00; 3 ₱s tomatoes $2 25; 2 ₱s Baltimore tomatoes, $1 75. Oyster, salmon, mackerel oyster and clams. 1 ₱ Winslow's lobsters, ₱ dozen, $2 25; 2 ₱s Winslow's lobsters, $3 00; 1 ₱s California fresh salmon, $4 50; 2 ₱s Winslow's spiced salmon, $3 50; 2 ₱s Winslow's spiced salmon, $6 50; 2 ₱s Winslow's fresh mackerel, $2 50; 2 ₱s oyster, $1 60; 2 ₱s oyster, $1 20; 2 ₱s oyster, $1 40; 2 ₱s oyster, $1 60; 2 ₱s oyster, $1 80; 2 ₱s oyster, $2 00; 2 ₱s oyster, light, $1 65; 1 ₱ spiced oysters, $1 20; 2 ₱s spiced oysters, lunch, $2 75; 1 ₱s cherry stone clams, $2 50; 2 ₱s cherry stone clams, $3 50.

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 18@23c ₱ gallon; in car lots at the usual deduction.

COTTON GOODS—Penn Mill No. 1, 4-4 sheeting at 11c; Nonatook 10½c; Pittsburgh family 10c; Juniata B, fine, 9½c; Penn Mill 2 bus bags 36c; do 2½, 42c; white chain 36c; do colored 38c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 30c.

CURRANTS—Are quoted at 9c ₱ ₱; cleaned 10c; cleaned and washed 11c; choice 12c; extra choice 13c; fancy 14c ₱ ₱.

CIDER—Is quoted at $5 00@6 00 ₱ barrel.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, choice new are quoted at 11@12c ₱ ₱; choice peaches 13c ₱ ₱; mixed 7@9c; blackberries, choice, 13c ₱ ₱.

EGGS—The market for eggs is firm and tending upward. We quote at 16c ₱ ₱ doz., with some dealers holding at 17c.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1 ₱ ₱, 50c; No. 2 ₱ ₱, 40c.

FISH—The market is rather dull on some goods and active on others. Sales No. 1 extra mess mackerel, $21 00 ₱ bbl; No. 1 mess do, $20 00; extra No. 1 shore mackerel $23 00; extra No. 1 mackerel $19 00; No. 2 mackerel $17 50; No. 2 bay mackerel not held at $15 00 ₱ bbl. New No. 3 mackerel $14 25. Georges codfish $6 50 ₱ 100; medium do $5 00; Lake trout $7 50; white fish $5 50 ₱ bbl; trout $5 50 ₱ bbl; Potomac herring, bbls $6 75; hlf bbls $3 63; Potomac shad, hf bbls $6 00; Burlington herring, single crate, $4 75. Quotations on half bbls size for extra packing is charged.

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Roasted Coffees—Roasted Rio coffee, in papers, is quoted at 29c; loose 27½c. Roasted Java 40c ₱ ₱.

Sugars—The market for refined sugars is strong, tending upward. We quote as follows: Standard extra C, 10c; standard A, 10½c; Standard A, 10¾c; Standard hards, 11c; Franklin No. 2, extra, 9¾c; American extra C, 9c.

Tobacco—Plug, 30@60c; fine cut and pounder 50c@1 25 ₱ ₱; Imperial 50c@1 00 ₱ ₱; Japan 35c @ $1 00 ₱ ₱; Oolong 25@85c ₱ ₱; fancy $1 00 ₱ ₱; Souchong 25@85c ₱ ₱.

Molasses—Strictly choice New Orleans 88c; fair to good 80c; off grades 60@75c ₱ gal.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c, as to quality.

Rice—Carolina, 9@9½c; Patna 8@8½c; Rangoon 8c.

Raisins—Layers $3 25 ₱ box; valentias 13@16c ₱ ₱; currants 7½@8c ₱ ₱; prunes 13½@14c ₱ ₱.

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					Per bushel.
1 car	in	wheat	and	red	wheat	$1 45
2 car	loads	shelled	corn,	free	in	elevator	70
		country	trade			70 c
½ car	white	oats,	in	elevator	60 c
1 car	white	oats,	in	elevator	61 c

HAY AND STRAW—The supply is free and prices are tending downward. We quote at $25 00@28 00 ₱ ton from store, and $23 00@24 00 on the wharf. Wagon hay on the Allegheny hay market was quoted at $28 00@30 00 for No. 1 timothy; No. 2, $26 00@28 00; common to good $22 00@23 00. Straw is quoted at $15 00@17 00 ₱ ton.

HONEY—Clover 35c ₱ ₱; buckwheat blossom 25c.

HOMINY—Quotations are at $5 00 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—Market firm and higher. No. 1 winter strained 82@85c ₱ gal; summer 80@90c; No. 2, 70@75c.

MILL FEED—Market dull; we note a decline in bran to $1 10@1 20, at the close, offerings at these rates. Middlings $1 40@1 50; oil meal $1 90@2 00. Chopped feed $1 70@1 85 ₱ bushel.

ONIONS—Bermudas, $2 50@2 75 ₱ box.

PAPERS—Ruling papers 40@8c ₱ ₱, as to quality; Manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; bag wrapping 4½@5½c; felt papers 6@44½c; straw news 40@11c; rag news 12½@13c; book papers 15 @23c ₱ ₱.

POTATOES—The market is exceedingly weak, and old potatoes are becoming rather unpopular among buyers. As there is considerable stock, holders are ready to make large concessions. We quote peachblows from store at $1 25@1 30 ₱ bushel; on track $1 10@1 15. We hear of offerings of mixed, in car lots on track at $1 00. This shows a decline in about ten days of 50@60c ₱ bushel. New potatoes are quoted at $4 50@5 00 ₱ bbl.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at 6c ₱ gross.

SALERATUS—Quoted at 3c ₱ ₱ and woolen at 4c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, in bbl, $1 60; jobbing lots at $1 80@1 85.

STRAWBERRIES—Are in rather light supply, and sell readily at 20c ₱ quart wholesale.

TURNIPS—Sales at $1 25@1 50 ₱ bbl.

TALLOW—Sales at 7c ₱ ₱ for prime and 6½c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

WHISKY—The market is

CITY MATTERS.

Aquatic.

The Clipper for this week seems to imagine that New Yorkers will give odds on the coming race at Peekskill between our Billy Scharff and Jimmie Ten Eyck, on the 2 th inst. Be it so. Pittsburgh sports can stan l it. As to the Scharff-Brown match on July 8.h, the *Clipper* Ventures not to embrace.

Teachers of Hiland Schools.

The Board of Directors of Hiland Public Schools, at a meeting held on Tuesday evening, elected the following corps of teachers: Principal, George F. Fulton; Grammar Department, Miss Hannah J. Lyon, Miss Fannie C. Kyle; Medium Department, Miss Emma M. Bridge, Miss Mattie J. Clark, Miss Rachel Bridge; Primary Department, Miss Annie G. Boeing; Primary Department, Miss Sadie L. Christy, Miss Nannie J. Gillespie, Mrs. Sadie L. Nicholson, Miss Nannie S. Reed, Miss Clara A. Black, Miss Mary H. Knox.

Ardary Takes Another Trotter.

A Harrodsburg, Kentucky, paper, of May 9th says: "Mr. B. J. Treacy sold, last Saturday, to Frank Ardary, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Pa., a remarkably fine chestnut gelding, six years old, by Foreigner, dam by Mamorino Chief, through a long pedigree, it was regarded as one of the best trotters ever sent from Kentucky. The price paid by Mr. Ardary would be enough to start any industrious youth in a good business. Mr. Treacy is rapidly taking front rank with the first turfmen of the State.

Horse Thief Captured.

The Kittanning *Republican* of yesterday says:

A young man named Foreman, from the vicinity of Pittsburgh, was visiting a relative of the same name, in Mahoning township, this county, and while there committed quite one of his relative's horses. On Sunday, the 24th ult., he disappeared, taking with him a horse and a silver watch. The owner of the horse and a neighbor started in pursuit, and succeeded in capturing the young gentleman on the Monday following, within a short distance of Apollo. He was brought to town and committed by Justice King for trial.

A New Man in an Old Book-House.

Mr W. W. Waters has been placed in charge of the Presbyterian Book Store, 116 Penn street, so long and well managed by the venerable Dr. McKinney, who retired owing to his increasing years. The doctor, however, may be found there frequently. Mr. Waters is thoroughly versed in the book business in all its branches, having been engaged in the old book houses of John S. Davison, Davis, Clarke & Co., and for many years, until recently, of the firm of R. S. Davis & Co. Those who need books or stationery will do well to visit this establishment and examine its large and well assorted stock, offered at attractive prices.

Crushed by the Cars.

A boiler maker, about sixty years old, named Thomas Woods, of Pittsburgher, was instantly killed by the cars at Oil City last night. Deceased was standing on the track, watching a passing train, when a train coming on the same track from the opposite direction struck him down, and one car passed directly over his head, crushing it to a jelly. A singular fatality seems to have been pursuing the deceased for a year past. His son was killed by the cars about four months ago, and his shop was burned about a month ago, by which he lost considerable sum. He leaves a wife, who resides in this city.

Hobson's Choice.

We have already noticed the fact that some of the colored people have expressed dissatisfaction at the action of their Board of Water Works, in contracting to have their new boilers made of "Brown" (Pittsburgh) iron. A writer in the *Enquirer*, commenting on the matter, says a very high compliment to the brand mentioned, when he says: The Board of Water Works in giving preference to the "Brown" iron have acted wisely. I am free to say that the specimen piece of boiler plate as the specimens of the "Brown" iron shown us smacks me with surprise. I had no conception that the manufacture had reached such perfection. In the spring of 186, at the Navy yard, in Washington, experimental tests were made of the tensile strength of iron and steel boiler plates for ramming purposes. Manufacturers under the superintendence of the Master Machinist, and the "Brown" iron was pronounced by him to be the best boiler iron that was ever brought into the Navy yard.

Allegheny Council Committees.

Meetings were held last evening in Allegheny by the Council Committees on Wharves and Landings, Wooden Buildings and Printing.

The Committee on Wharves and Landings approved Joshua Schetzel's petition for granting and placing cinkers upon the wharf at the foot of Wilkins street 8x28 55.

The price of sand and gravel on Smoky Island was fixed at one-half a cent per bushel.

The question as to the right of the city to collect wharfage on ground between high water and property abutting thereon was referred to the City Solicitor.

The Wooden Building Committee granted privilege to erect wooden buildings to the following persons: A. R. Carpenter, a frame house on South avenue; Graham & Allen, shop, at the corner of Juniata street and Liberty alley; Jayne Raynor, building on Pump alley; Dehaven & Sons, frame shed, corner Arch street and Park alley; Samuel Beneoh, frame house at the corner of Chartiers street and Ridge avenue; Thomas Hill, frame house on Kerr street, in the Eleventh ward.

The Printing Committee met, and ordered the printing of the ordinance for the change of grade on Federal street.

A Pittsburgher Killed at Oil City.

The *Derrick* of yesterday gives the following particulars of a fatal accident to a Pittsburgher, already chronicled in our special dispatches:

Yesterday afternoon at six o'clock a serious accident occurred on the track between Center street and the Oil Creek Railroad shops. An old man named Thomas Woods was walking on the road when, perceiving a train coming toward him, he stepped on the track upon which were standing there. The train was making a running switch. While the engine kept down the main track, the cars were switched off and ran down against those behind which Wood was standing. The latter were started by the shock and the bumper of the rear one struck Wood, knocking him down between the rails. The deceased clung to him, when one of the brakes caught his arm and pulled his head in contact with the track. The wheels caught it just above the mouth, and the next moment the whole upper part of the head was crushed in. Death was instantaneous. The remains were taken to the lock-up, where an inquest will be held to-day. The deceased was quite an old man, and a laborer at Siverlyville. His family reside at Pittsburgh. The boy who was killed at Oil on the Taylor House, last October, from injuries received by the cars, was a son of the deceased. The remains will probably be sent to Pittsburgh after the inquest.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The minstrels gain friends as the week advances, and are fully sustaining their reputation as a first-class troupe of negro minstrels. The programme last evening was very pleasing. The audience were delighted with every part. Many new songs were introduced this evening. It is well to remember that this company will not stay here after this week.

Academy of Music.

Stetson's troupe is carrying everything before it. The house was again crowded to its utmost capacity, last evening, the large majority of the people present being of the best class of the community. The entertainment is one which every one can enjoy, ladies as well as gentlemen; and it is pleasant to note that the fair sex is largely represented at each performance. Mafflitt and Bartholomew are equally good in comedy and pantomime, and creates end of fun every evening. Master Rickey and Master Barney, Irish comedians, are simply immense in their little sketch "Taking the Pledge." Rickey has the most natural brogue we ever heard on the stage. Maskin and Wilson are the neatest song-and-dance performers on the boards. Miss Ada Richmond is a very fine serio-comic singer, and wins *encores* by the half dozen. Lulu Dulmay is a general favorite, singing ever so well. Gus Williams is a whole show in himself, and, being good-natured, complies with all requests. His Dutch songs and witticisms are alone worth all it costs to attend. McAndrews and Schoolcraft are among the best representatives of the festive plantation citizen now on the stage. Billy Carter gives a good banjo solo, and Prof. Nelson and his little sous win much applause by their graceful acrobatic feats.

This evening there will be a complete change of programme. The farce of "Turn Him Out," and the pantomime of "Robert Macaire" will be given, with Mafflitt and Bartholomew in the leading parts. Those who secure seats fare best.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

There will be an entire change in the performance at this theater to-night, all the company appearing in specialties. The attendance of a boat until refusing to give it up for some months. The action is to recover for use of the boat and damage done to it, amounting to about $500.

The case of Marcus A. Woodward, assignee of Samuel McClean, bankrupt, vs. John Schoonmaker and Mary C. Schoonmaker, his wife, attention on a mortgage, is on trial before Judge White.

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Mattresses,

Spring Beds, Comforts and Pillows, in great variety, at our new salesroom, 64 Wood street, *Holtzman & Wiederhold.*

DEATH OF N. P. FETTERMAN, ESQ.

Panegyrics from Members of the Bar—The Courts Adjourn out of Respect to his Memory.

Yesterday afternoon the demise of N. P. Fetterman, a gifted and leading member of the Pittsburgh bar, was announced in the various County Courts as follows:

THE DISTRICT COURT.

Robert Woods, Esq., made the announcement in this Court, Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick on the bench. He said Mr Fetterman was the one hundred and sixty-first admitted to the Bar of this county, and since his admission, over twelve hundred persons had been admitted as members. Mr. Fetterman was a model as an orator, lawyer and a fellow member of the bar, and he moved the Court to adjourn out of respect to his memory. To-morrow afternoon a bar meeting would be held, and he hoped the Court would be requested to adjourn on Friday, the day of Mr. Fetterman's funeral.

Judge Kirkpatrick, on behalf of the Court, made reply to Mr. Woods in the following language:

This Court has heard, with most sincere and heartfelt regret, the announcement just made by Mr. Woods.

Within the past week I called upon him, and found him lying upon what I feared would be, as it proved, a bed of death. The announcement, therefore, is to us and all of his friends, painful, but the character of his last sickness, not wholly, nor indeed at all, unexpected. To every unprofessional eye and sense, it was evident that from the beginning it was a sickness even unto death.

This is not the time, nor is this the occasion to speak at length of the manifold virtues and graces, of the deceased as we could wish. It is right to say of him, as I now do, and without fear of question or challenge from any quarter, that his whole character and life so passed up from the Bar and brotherhood of the profession of our great country to the Bar and bosom of his God, that the highest offices and decrees there can be no appeal, than the soul of Samuel Plummer Fetterman.

In every relation of life, public or private, he leaves behind him an example, to be studied with reverently and profitably by all.

As husband, father, brother and friend he was the epitome of every virtue that adorns and every grace that sweetens the sanctity and love of private life.

Of his career as a member of the House of Representatives in the Legislature of the State I shall not now speak. It is a part of the history of the Commonwealth of which he was a most worthy son. It is enough to say it was most creditable to himself and most advantageous to the legislation in which he took part, and that the purity and high integrity of every act of his public life bears nearer questioned, as it could not be gainsaid, that it was not as a lawyer and advocate that the Bar generally, and those of us who are so largely his juniors, have been and are accustomed to speak of and admire our deceased brother. The oldest members of our Bar, as he long has been recognized amongst the very ablest, we shall not soon forget his familiar face and form, and that intonation of his voice, which no one else could ever imitate.

Within a few months of half a century of hard and successful service at the Bar, he has only reached that point of fame and power of a recognized leaders, a very prince of the guild, one of the blood royal of the profession. His every look was a dignity of the highest courage, and characterized by an unquestioned integrity and purity of conduct, which were strengthened in his professional life. No one ever asked for more or other than the word of N. P. Fetterman, in regard to anything. That was sufficient to any and all who knew the man. He was indeed a very Bayard of the profession, whose white and spotless shield was handed down to posterity in victories achieved by honor, and secured by manly and well directed professional ability and skill.

No trick, no device, nor indirection, ever found favor in his eyes, and no success so assured could be forced or purchased upon the bended roll of his professional triumphs. In this he was pre-eminent in all others, he has left much for emulation and example. No member of our profession ever struck sturdier or more effective blows for mastery at every and every bout, and after the battle no one endured defeat, or gathered in victory, with more philosophic and professional coolness and equanimity. Of him it may be truly said he was a model after which we may all safely and successfully attune to the profession and benefit to ourselves.

His loss to the bench, to the bar and the community, we may not now attempt adequately to appreciate, whilst to his family and friends, to whom he was everything everything, the severing that was loving and kind and tender and true, his loss is irreparable. Of him, and of all such, when taken out of our profession, let us say:

"There gude swordes be ruste,
And there bodies be duste:
And there sowles are with their God, we trustе."

Peace to his ashes!

And now, with June 3, 1874, Robert Woods, Esq., having formally announced the death of Nathaniel Plummer Fetterman, Esq., a member of this bar, and in testimony of the respect due that, out of respect to his memory, it do now adjourn, it is ordered that the Court do now, and for the cause aforesaid, adjourn, and that these proceedings be entered at length upon the records and minutes of the Court. Adjourned accordingly.

THE COMMON PLEAS COURT.

In the Common Pleas Court, W. S. Purviance, Esq., made announcement of the death of N. P. Fetterman, and in fitting terms Judge Collier spoke of the deceased; after whichan adjournment was ordered until this morning.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., made the sad announcement, and moved that the court adjourn out of respect to the memory of the deceased. Mr. Marshall delivered a feeling address on the life, attainments and irreproachable character of deceased. Judge Stowe, from the bench, spoke in complimentary terms of the deceased gentleman, referring to the leading position he had for years held in the front rank of the bar of Allegheny counties, and concluding his extended remarks, by a glowing eulogium on the unimpeachable integrity of deceased. Court then adjourned.

THE CRIMINAL INSANE.

Appointment of a Commission to inquire into their Condition.

Governor Hartranft has signed the joint resolution appointing a commission to inquire into the condition of the criminal insane of the state and authorizing them to report to the next legislature what legislation is necessary to make proper provisions for the insane. Should said commission report in favor of a separate institution for the care of the criminal insane, it shall be their duty to report a proper location and the probable cost of such an institution. Said commissioners shall be paid their actual expenses while in performance of the duties hereby imposed upon them, which shall be paid by the State Treasurer, on the certificate of the chairman of said commission, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. The commissioners are George L. Harrison, president of the Board of Charities, Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride, Joseph L. Reed, G. Dawson Coleman, L. Clark Davis, Hester Clymer and John Curwen, Superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Andrew C. Scott, bankrupt, Oil City, having conformed to his duty, is discharged from all debts contracted prior to October 1, 1872.

Owens & Shannon, bankrupts, Allegheny county. Order made for the private sale of stock of goods and store fixtures.

S. H. Baird, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Order made allowing the consignee to compromise the claim against Henry Vetter at twenty-five per cent.

Noble & Hall, creditors, vs. E. L. Davis, debtor, Franklin. Debtor adjudged a bankrupt, and matter referred to Register Rockefeller.

John H. Boyts, of Pittsburgh, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Harper.

Nathaniel C. Clarke, bankrupt, Venango county. The appointment of Roger Sherman, Esq., of Titusville, as assignee, was approved.

James McGovern vs. Stanislaus Tom Reos, in admiralty. James McGovern, natives of Germany and Scotland, having renounced allegiance to their respective rulers, were declared citizens of the United States.

On motion of Hon. David Reed, Samuel Dickson, Esq., of Philadelphia, and on motion of W. L. Chalfant, Esq., John W. Brown, Esq., of Steuben county, New York, were admitted to practice in this Court.

District Court—Full Bench.

Patrick Freel vs. Patrick Connor; verdict for defendant. The action was to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by falling into a cellar which defendant had dug, but which he had not properly guarded.

The case of McCullough & Smith vs. John J. Flood and Annie Flood, a non-suit was taken.

In the case of Orange, Judd & Co., vs. A. J. Nellis, an action to recover damages for advertising, verdict for plaintiffs in the sum of $153 62.

Peter Wolf vs. Charles Fatrman, Joseph L. Kerr et al.; Common action for trover. Case is on trial before Judge Ewing. The defendants are charged with having in their possession a boat until refusing to give it up for some months. The action is to recover for use of the boat and damage done to it, amounting to about $500.

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OUR STREETS.

Meeting of the Committee---Monthly Pay Rolls---Petitions, Remonstrances, etc.

A regular meeting of the Pittsburgh Street Committee was held last evening, Mr. Fulton in the chair.

The pay rolls for the month of May were read and approved as follows:

First district	$1,160 81
Second district	2,252 54
Third district	1,995 13
Fifth district	942 85
Sixth district	1,375 41
Seventh district	1,181 88
Engineer's pay roll	1,350 19
Board of Viewers	375 00

Assessments were approved as follows: Assessment of Thirty-fifth street from Butler street to Allegheny river; of Lang avenue from Penn avenue to Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

QUESTION OF DRAINAGE.

The sub-committee on drainage of Brownsville avenue reported that twenty inch pipe sewers on the avenue and through private property were necessary, but as that street is being paved under the Penn avenue act, and such sewers should be laid in private property, the committee does not believe that the cost of construction could be collected from property owners abutting. Referred to the City Solicitor for an opinion as to who should pay the cost of the sewers.

The sub-committee on Thirty-sixth street recommended that a sewer be laid on that street. Received and ordinance for the sewer ordered.

In relation to the sewer on Fifty-fifth street, Mr. Siebert said that if a box sewer were laid, the owners of the property abutting would have to pay the cost, and the Butler street Commission would have to pay for the part that crosses Butler street. The committee was instructed to confer with the City Solicitor, to ascertain what power the city has to construct a sewer.

A petition for and remonstrance against a sewer on the Glenwood Junction street were read, and the whole matter referred to a sub-committee.

A remonstrance was presented against reducing the width of Ross street, Twenty-eighth ward. Received, and referred to a committee.

30 MORE WOODEN PAVEMENTS.

A resolution against laying any more wooden pavements on the streets, referred to the Street committee by Select Council, was received and adopted.

The report of viewers on opening Forty-fifth street from Davidson street to Penn avenue, was adopted.

A resolution instructing the committee to inquire into the feasibility of extending Third avenue across the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad bridge, and thence into Second avenue. The resolution was amended to instruct the committee to inquire into the best means of approach, and referred to a committee of five.

A petition for reducing the width of Ross street, Twenty-eighth ward, from forty to twenty-five feet, was referred to the committee appointed to consider the remonstrance against the same.

Mr. Siebert moved that the Butler street commission be requested to open a street to convert across Butler street at Fifty-fifth street. Referred to a sub-committee.

Messrs. Byrs, McCullough & Co. and Pippley & Co. were granted right to pave the sidewalks adjoining their work with cobble stone, provided they place two rows of flagstones on the sidewalk.

IMPROVEMENTS RECOMMENDED.

Ordinances were ordered as follows: For repeal of ordinance for grading and paving Linden street; opening and grading Thirty-fourth street from Jane to Sarah streets, South Side; for twenty-inch pipe sewer on Second avenue, west of Market street; grading and paving Coal Hill street, Twenty-eighth ward; granting J. McVay & Co. right to lay railroad upon Butler on Manor street, near Ninth street, South Side; making the north side of Carson street, from Monongahela bridge to western city line, twelve feet wide; sewer on Fifth avenue and Cecil alley; sewer on Penn avenue, Second and Wharton street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, South Side; opening Ewing avenue from Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth streets, Sixteenth ward; widening Fisk, from Butler street to Lang avenue, Thirty-sixth and forty-five feet, the ground to be taken from the west side.

A bill for P. Kimball for building steps on Oak alley, head of Twenty-seventh street South Side, amounting to $47, was rejected with the opinion of the City Solicitor that no assessment could be made on the property holders adjoining. Referred to the City Solicitor.

A communication was read from the Board of Health, relative to the nuisance in the premises enclosed by Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Mary and Josephine streets, South Side. Referred to a sub-committee of five.

A resolution for paying Messrs. Frobe & Driscoll seventy hundred dollars for their balance for constructing sewer on Forty-second street, was referred to a sub-committee for investigation.

Mr. Elder offered a resolution granting permission to Martin Logan to construct a private sewer from his property to the river, and that between Penn and Duquesne Way, to the Monongahela river at no expense to the city. Adopted.

Adjourned to meet on Tuesday night.

MEETING OF THE COAL EXCHANGE

The Proposed Point Bridge—Remonstrance Addressed to Councils.

The Coal Exchange held a special meeting yesterday morning, Mr. Dravo in the chair.

The question of the construction of the proposed bridge at the point was taken up.

Mr. Gray called the attention of the Exchange to a recent decision made by Judge Swayne, of Cincinnati, relating to obstructions in the channel of the river in that city. He took the ground that Congress had the right to remove obstructions over all national highways, and of which this is one, and that the laws of Congress will take precedence over those of the city charter.

The President, Mr. Dravo, stated that there were a large number of the Councilmanic officials who are opposed to the erection of a bridge across the Monongahela river at the Point until the work to obstruct or interfere with the navigation of the river, and they desired the members of the Coal Exchange to assist them, and in the matter, so that the public may see that it is for the interest of the community that they oppose the erection of the bridge. Therefore he would offer the following preamble and resolution, which will be presented to Councils at their next meeting:

REMONSTRANCE TO COUNCILS.

The Pittsburgh Coal Exchange, deeply interested in the interests of the navigation of our rivers, understanding that your honorable bodies have under consideration the granting of a charter for a bridge, spanning the Monongahela river, from the "point" to the opposite shore, would beg leave to submit the following very great consideration and care in drawing up the provisions for the charter of said bridge for the following reasons:

1—Pittsburgh is a great manufacturing city—requiring vast carrying facilities for the transportation of the products of her manufacturing establishments, &c., &c.

2—Competition in the carrying trade is the only guarantee of cheap transportation.

3—The railroad facilities of Pittsburgh are exceedingly limited in view of the magnitude of shipments, and the choice of routes over the mountainous approaches to the city, always will be restricted in comparison with other commercial and manufacturing centers.

4—What railroad facilities the city now has are under the control of a few corporations, excluding all competition except river transportation.

5—Every bridge built over our Western navigable rivers has imposed heavy loss of property, and in many instances the loss of life.

6—The coal trade requires all the available landings that can be secured, and the Point, for the purpose of mooring tows to be in readiness for the occasional freshets characteristic of our rivers.

7—Any other bridge at the "Point" than a suspension bridge, constructed on an elevation required by the law of Congress regulating the construction of bridges, will be disastrous to the "low trade," the chief support of our transportation, by rendering it impossible for any low above said bridge to swing and get into position.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to. Adjourned.

SOUTH SIDE REPUBLICANS.

Constitution and By-Laws Adopted—Standing Committees Appointed.

The South Side Republican Club held a meeting last evening, Mr. Jenkin Jones, President, in the chair, and Dr. James D. Reed, Secretary.

J. Martin Stuer, Esq., from the Committee on Constitution and by-laws, made a report, the document being similar to that of the Lincoln club. After some discussion and slight alterations the report was adopted.

Remarks because the questions of the success of the club having been made, the President stated that he was surprised at the doubt of success expressed. He understood this to be a movement that must succeed if members of the party, who have already taken part in the meetings so willed it. He hoped that the movement would not be considered an experiment but a fixed fact.

Committees under the Constitution were then elected and follows:

Executive Committee—Twenty-fourth ward, D. E. Weaver; Twenty-fifth ward, R. Brown; Twenty-sixth ward, George Trautman; Twenty-seventh ward, T. D. Evans; Twenty-eighth ward, W. H. Creary; Twenty-ninth ward, H. J. Hartzell; Thirtieth ward, Wm. H. Barker; Thirty-first ward, W. C. Burt; Thirty-second ward, Louis Hanch; Thirty-third ward, Nathan S. Brokaw; Thirty-fourth ward, John B. Auth; Thirty-fifth ward, John Vaughan; Thirty-sixth ward, J. W. Ballantine.

Committee on Membership—Messars. J. M. Schafer, Twenty-ninth ward; Adam Weaver, Thirty-sixth ward; Captain John Richardson, Thirtieth ward; James O'Neill, Twenty-sixth ward; Mark Donley, Twenty-fourth ward.

On motion, adjourned to meet at Ormond's hall, on Thursday evening next.

FATAL ACCIDENT

A Postmaster Crushed to Death.

A distressing accident, resulting fatally, occurred about two o'clock yesterday afternoon at Schenley Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. Just as the train was entering the depot the agent threw off the local mail on the platform, and as the train slowed up, he waited for the local postmaster, Mr. James W. Dury, to hand him the outgoing mail sack in return. Mr. Dury, in attempting to do so missed his footing and fell on the track. Before the train stopped his head was crushed into an irrecognizable mass. Mr. Dury was twenty-five years of age, and had parents living at Natrona, Pa.

Are Now Showing

the largest line of Cornice Lace Curtains and Upholstery Goods in the city. Holtzman & Wiederhold, 64 Wood street.

Removed.

Holtzman & Wiederhold, Upholsterers, to 64 Wood street.

A Chance to Buy a Pleasant Home.

Messrs. A. Leggate & Co., the well known auctioneers, will offer at public sale, this afternoon, at four o'clock, the property of Mr. Calhoun, situated on the Perrysville road, opposite the McClintock property, at the head of Buena Vista street, Allegheny. This is a very desirable location, overlooking a great part of the two cities and surroundings. The lot is 50 by 200 feet; the house is a double frame of eight rooms, and convenient and comfortable throughout. By attending the sale you may secure a bargain.

Cornice

Lambrequins and Lace Curtains, in new designs, at our new store, 64 Wood street. Holtzman & Wiederhold.

The New Colonnade Hotel,

on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., is near the different Libraries.

Guipure

Real Lace and Nottingham Curtains, new patterns, at Holtzman & Wiederhold's, 64 Wood street.

Cook Stoves for Ten Dollars.

GEORGE W. STEVENSON & CO.,
No. 121 Federal street, Allegheny.
wths

CITY ROADS.

Second Avenue Bridge at Nine Mile Run ---Contract for Union Street Let.

A meeting of the Road Committee of Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Laufman in the chair.

The pay rolls for the month of May were presented and approved, as follows.

First district	$1,000 45
Second district	987 23
Third district	1,489 01

It was ordered that the following ordinances be reported affirmatively:

For the grading of Isabella street, from Greenfield avenue to railroad crossing; for opening of Charles street, Fourteenth ward; for grading and grading of Beatty street, Nineteenth ward; for sewer on Station street and River avenue; for a sewer on Fifth avenue, from Jumonville street to Brady street; for opening of Sheridan avenue.

The claim of Mr. Addis, contractor for grading of Wilkins avenue, for extra compensation for rock found on the avenue, not included in the contract, was referred to the City Attorney for adjustment.

Mr. Jeremy offered a resolution providing for a partial grading of Madison street from Fifth avenue to Forbes street, to accommodate citizens and property holders now blockaded by the filling in of Fifth avenue at Soho, the work to be paid for out of the appropriation for the First Road district. The resolution was adopted, and the sub-committee for that district was directed to act.

The chairman presented the bill of B. J. Rothermel for the removal of 3,150 cubic yards of earth on Second avenue, near Nine Mile Run.

This bill had been presented to the Board of Viewers to assess benefits for the payment of same. Mr. Eichbaum, one of the Board of Viewers, was called in and stated that they had visited the place but found no property to assess benefits upon, as the property in and upon the other the Connellsville Railroad, and the roads leading beyond to connect with property.

After considerable discussion, the bill was referred to the committee.

The contract for the grading, paving and curbing of Union street, East End, was awarded to Matterly Addis, at the following prices: Grading, 40 cents; paving, $1 75; curbing, 75 cents, and all crossing 25 cents.

Adjourned.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE South Side Republican Club is now permanently organized with every prospect of success.

MR. J. H. BORLAND, of this city, sails from Philadelphia on the 18th inst., for a three months' tour in England.

THE contract awarded to Craig & Bro., by the Board of Guardians of the Poor, for heating the Poor House with steam, included the boiler.

THE grand jury yesterday returned a true bill against Ortwein, the murderer of the Hamilton family, and the trial will come up in a few days.

ALDERMAN D. L. SMITH, of Allegheny, issued warrants for the arrest of Thomas and Daniel M. Hill, charged with false pretenses in procuring meat from Samuel Hoffman, a butcher.

MESSRS. Lee, Simpson and Morton, members of the Brewers' Association, of this city, have gone to Boston to attend the annual session of the National Association now being held there.

MR. HILDEBRAND, merchant tailor of this city, was severely injured by a kick on the leg while unbitching his horse at his stable, in Sheriff Stewart's division street, Allegheny, yesterday about noon.

WILLIAM C. SMYTHE well known as a newspaper man is making an active canvas for the nomination in Allegheny city as Republican candidate for Assembly. His friends believe his chances to be equal to any.

FERDINAND MERSER, proprietor of the Concordia Saloon on Diamond alley, is recovering, by some roughs named Ward, who refused to pay for liquor. The matter is now before Mayor Heisel holds the parties for a hearing.

THE alarm of fire yesterday morning from box 35 was caused by the burning of a pile of lumber in a tavern on Water street, where a boarder went to sleep with a lighted pipe in his mouth. Damage, $100.

ON TUESDAY night the sewing machine store No. 24 Sixth street, was entered by robbers, who broke open the safe and from it they took taken three pairs of pants, but being discovered by two men who slept there, lost them in their elopement.

MARY SMITH yesterday "sued" her husband, Jacob Smith, before Alderman Butler, charging him with surety of the peace. Smith came out but entrails out with a butcher knife, bailed in the sum of $1,000 to answer. The suit against Marsella Cunningham for disorderly conduct. Marsella was sent to jail for ten days.

MR. LEWIS FLEMING of the Twenty-second ward is a candidate for the Republican nomination for the lower house of Assembly, and from the number of his friends he has numerous friends working in his behalf for the position he seeks. He will certainly be a strong one.

WE would advise all those who desire to enjoy the advantages of a delightful summer resort, at the Pavilion Grove, near Sharpsburg, Professor Charles Jacobus, New Brighton, Pa. The scenery, grounds and superb rooms and table comforts, only an hour's ride from the city, should possess unusual attractions to families in search of comfort and pleasure during the heated term.

ALDERMAN R. H. KERR presented a petition signed by a majority of the voters of the Ninth ward, in Court yesterday, asking that the election polls of that ward be changed from the Second ward engine house to the building owned by the Eckert family, but at present occupied by Mr. Phillips, as a store. The court granted the petition and ordered the change to be made unless exceptions were filed on or before Saturday, June 6.

MR. JAMES MAFFITT, the pantomimist now performing at the Academy of Music, began last night the first of the Great Pittsburgh Festivities of Natalia, a State which has sent forth many of the most successful actors of the day, who are known to the public. Mr. Maffitt has won his way to the front rank of his profession by conscientious hard work and hard work, and is always heartily welcomed back to Pittsburgh. Mr. Zwisler, the agent of the Stetson company, is a native of Natalia, and a gentleman who thoroughly understands his business.

REV. R. T. MILLER, the popular newly appointed pastor of the Liberty street Methodist Episcopal church, and Rev. Dr. Kelly, of Main Street Methodist Episcopal church (Temperanceville,) Monday evening, to the daughter of Mr. Gilbert Gibson, of the Pittsburgh coal firm of Horner, Wood & Co. The spacious church was filled to overflowing, among whom were quite a number of invited guests from this side of the river, judging from the carriages in front and along the street fronting the church. Several ministers were present, and participated in the ceremony officiating—Revs. J. H. Hollingshead and J. L. Deems. Among the gifts, were a beautiful silver set, elegantly engraved, presented by some of the congregation as a token of regard for the bride. The happy couple left for New York and Boston by the 2:35 A.M. train.

Lippincott's Keystone Soda Fountains.

In the fountains used in this line of the trade have been carefully studied, and we now present an apparatus in which purity, strength and durability are combined with unequaled workmanship and elegance of design. Before purchasing elsewhere please call and see samples or send for catalogue. We are able to present many new and elegant designs, and will guarantee to duplicate any style, and produce never before brought out. We also deal in every article appertaining to the business, and can supply at short notice the extra blocks or ess